SUBCONTRACTOR'S MONOGRAPH

HRAF-49 American U. -1

SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

Volume III

DK
851
.A448
v.3

tlc

PRINTED BY

HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES, INC.
Box 2054 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut

In Fulfillment of Performance Requirement
HRAF Subcontract HRAF-3 Amer-1

HANDBOOK
of
CENTRAL ASIA

Bureau of Social Science Research,
American University

HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES, INC.,
New Haven, Connecticut

1956

PREFACE

This is one of a series of monographs produced under HRAF Subcontracts. This monograph has not been edited or evaluated by HRAF. The views and opinions expressed are those of the authors.

It is reproduced as a working paper for further HRAF research.

George P. Springer
HRAF Research Associate
For Soviet Orbit

Milton D. Graham
HRAF Research Coordinator

3;American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

This is Subcontractor's Monograph HRAF-49 Amer U.-1 produced for the Human Relations Area Files, Inc. under Subcontract HRAF-3 Amer-1.

Subcontractors' Monographs reproduced in this series are:

HRAF-1	**Indiana-2.........**	**The Cheremis**
HRAF-2	**Indiana-4.........**	**Finland**
HRAF-3	**Indiana-6.........**	**The Lapps**
HRAF-4	**Indiana-8.........**	**The Estonians**
HRAF-5	**Indiana-19........**	**The Hungarians**
HRAF-6	**Indiana-25........**	**The Mordva**
HRAF-7	**Indiana-28........**	**The Ostyak and The Vogul**
HRAF-8a	**Indiana-34........**	**The Votyak**
HRAF-8b	**Indiana-31........**	**The Zyryans**
HRAF-9	**Indiana-37........**	**The Livonians**
HRAF-10	**Indiana-40........**	**The Vepsians**
HRAF-11	**Indiana-43........**	**The Votes**
HRAF-12	**Indiana-46........**	**The Karelians**
HRAF-13	**Indiana-49........**	**The Samoyed**
HRAF-14	**Chicago-1........**	**British Borneo**
HRAF-15	**Chicago-3........**	**Czechoslovakia**
HRAF-17	**Chicago-6........**	**Malaya**
HRAF-18	**Chicago-8........**	**Lithuania**
HRAF-19	**Chicago-10.......**	**Belorussia**
HRAF-20	**Chicago-12.......**	**Ukraine**
HRAF-21	**Chicago-14.......**	**Cambodia**
HRAF-22	**Chicago-16.......**	**Poland**
HRAF-23	**Chicago-19.......**	**Laos**

3;American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

HRAF-24	Chicago-21......	
HRAF-25	Halpern-1.......	
HRAF-26	Patai-1.........	
HRAF-27	Stanford-1......	(2 Vols.)
HRAF-28	Stanford-2......	
HRAF-29	Stanford-3......	ls.)
HRAF-30	Stanford-4......	
HRAF-31	Stanford-5......	Taiwan (Formosa) (2 Vols.)
HRAF-32	California-1....	
HRAF-33	California-3....	
HRAF-34	Harvard-1......	
HRAF-35	Columbia-1.....	
HRAF-36	California-5....	
HRAF-37	N.Y.U-2.......	
HRAF-38	California-8....	
HRAF-39	Wash-1.........	The Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) (3 Vols.)

HRAF-40	Patai-4..........	*The Republic of Syria* (2 Vols.)
HRAF-41	Chicago-53......	*Latvia* (2 Vols.)
HRAF-42	Cornell-4.......	*Thailand*
HRAF-43	California-11....	*Pakistan: Government and Politics*
HRAF-44	Cornell-8.......	*India: A Sociological Background* (2 Vols.)
HRAF-45	California-13....	*The Economy of Nepal*
HRAF-46	Patai-6..........	*The Republic of Lebanon* (2 Vols.)
HRAF-47	California-14....	*A survey of Nepal Society*
HRAF-48	California-18....	*Economy of Pakistan* (2 Vols.)
HRAF-49	Amer U.-1......	*Handbook of Central Asia* (3 Vols.)
HRAF-50	AGS-1..........	*Saudi Arabia*
HRAF-51	AGS-2..........	*Eastern Arabia*

Handbook of Soviet Central Asia

Preface

Purpose and Scope of Project

The present Handbook attempts to bring together available information on Soviet Central Asia. As a strategic, but fringe, area of the Soviet Union the region and its peoples are potentially vulnerable on a number of counts. The intent of this study has been to explore these vulnerabilities and their limitations.

Using a format devised by the Human Relations Area Files, the Handbook brings together a body of materials selected with a view to drawing a picture of the current life of the inhabitants of the region and their attitudes to the central regime. In brief, it is a study of the nationalities and national minorities question in the USSR.

The Handbook has been produced through a cooperative effort on the part of a group of researchers from a number of academic disciplines. The Handbook is thus the product of interdisciplinary research.

The emphasis has been on current aspects of life in this part of the world. Whereever possible, data up to 1956 have been utilized and future projections employed. However, certain subjects need to be treated on a broader time-basis. Current trends in religion, in family life or in popular attitudes, for example, may only be judged in terms of periods of as much as a generation in length. Reference to the pre-Soviet situation is also often necessary.

The peoples living in Central Asia have reacted to the present scene in terms of their past and have returned to it, in spirit, whereever possible. In the treatment of the history of this region, therefore, particular emphasis is placed on the meaning to these peoples of their history. The attitudes and reactions of the peoples of Central Asia to their own history are among the most important things that can be understood about them.

In certain fields, the situation in Central Asia scarcely differs from the Soviet Union as a whole or, if it does, no information on such possible differences is available. Thus, in matters relating to foreign policy, the judiciary, trade, and money and banking, the reader is referred to the Handbook of the USSR for some indications as to how these fields are treated in Soviet Central Asia.

The Handling of Soviet Data

To produce the present Handbook, a definite selectivity had to be applied to the available data. The sources for information are in almost every case Soviet sources. As a result, information on certain subjects is embarassingly plentiful and, on others, deficient. Where information is available in sufficient quantity it may be used, provided it conforms to an internal pattern and is self-consistent. That is to say, if the data are in line with canons of prudence and common sense, and if they do not contradict each other, then they may be accepted.

In general, the Soviet Union has been secretive about its quantitative data except in areas where the regime believes it has done well. If a sufficient amount of data on a subject has been published by the Soviet Union, then the outside observer has enough scope to apply various tests of reliability, consistency and, in general believability.

There are some areas in which the Soviet regime is either silent or reluctant to publish data. An example of this silence or reluctance is in the field of consumers' goods. Here the student of Soviet affairs can only make generalizations from scraps of evidence, or remain silent himself. The present Handbook extends only as far as the available evidence.

Procedures and Techniques

The basic point of departure has been the study of the Soviet press. The great bulk of quantitative data applied in the Handbook was obtained from the local press, in the main from the daily newspapers of the five capital cities of the region. Furthermore, by reading this material virtually from beginning to end, a distinct perception of the day-to-day life of the people was gained. While it is true that the press is an official press, nevertheless characteristic features of the life stand out.

An example of the research value of the local press is the multiplicity of information obtained by analyzing honors lists published therein. In various ways, the working and non-working of the Soviet system may be read into them. These lists reflect the composition of occupational, professional and social groups in matters of nationality, sex and educational background. A study of names and titles further shows how the different nationalities mingle in their jobs, family lives and schooling. Rates of intermarriage and distribution of key posts by nationality are also indicated.

The record of the local press is of course only one source of information utilized in this study. Other sources include diverse publications of the Soviet Union - books, journals and scientific monographs. Some of the sources are in popular writings, some technical. Finally, foreign literature, both scholarly and light, has been covered. Not all the material used has been cited or referred to in the present Handbook; but all of it has been useful as either specific or as background reading.

The history chapter deals with the area in general prior to the Soviet period. The rest of the Handbook deals with the several aspects as indicated.

Credits

Chief among those who participated in the research and editorial work in preparation of the Handbook are: Marjorie Curtis Belknap, H. David Davis, Natalie Frenkley, David Gelfand, Nicholas Galitzine, Teresa Rakowska Harmstone, Carolyn Knuemann, Doris Koski, Claire Reid Miller, Nicholas Poppe, Jr., Laure Sharp, Morris Short, Frances Miller Waldman, and Ivor Wayne. In

Part III of the Handbook, Constitutional Systems, Structure of Government, and Structure of the Party, is the work of Teresa Rakowska Harmstone. The maps were drawn by Arthur R. Barwick and Anthony S. Reyner. Charts were drawn by David Dickson. Nicholas Poppe, Sr., has contributed from his great store of knowledge of the Altaic languages.

Especial acknowledgement must be made to the Library of Congress for generously allotting research facilities to the Handbook staff. The Stack and Readers' Division, the Slavic Division, and the Slavic Reading Room of the Library of Congress have proved immensely helpful. Without the rich resources of the library, this project would have had to exclude entire areas of research. The Bureau of the Census and the External Research staff of the Department of State have been generous with their time and facilities.

Note on Transcription of Terms

In the English rendering of terms coming from the Soviet sphere, the Library of Congress transliteration system has been applied, in a simplified form. This rule has not been applied to geographical names; here the system of the Board of Geographical Names has been applied. Finally, in those cases falling in Central Asian or Islamic spheres outside of Soviet life and of geography, the system of the Encyclopaedia of Islam, again in a simplified form, has been applied.

Lawrence Krader,
Project Director,
Bureau of Social Science Research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Preface i

Table of Contents vii

List of Tables, Charts and Maps xiii

1. Social System 1

Introduction 2

Chapter 1.a. Part I. General Character of the Society 6

Social Life under the Soviets . . 6

Traditional Society of the Asiatic Steppes 12

Chapter 1.a. Part II. Geography 35

Sub-Regions of Central Asia 53

Mountain Settlement Pattern 74

Economic Geography 83

Chapter 1.b. Historical Setting 92

Introduction 92

Early History 94

The Turkic Hegemony 103

The Formation of Peoples 122

The Transition Period: 16th-18th Centuries 134

The Russian Conquest 147

The Soviet Interpretation of History 171

Page

Chapter 1.c. Size and Geographic Distribution of the Population 177

Central Asia Before the Revolution 177
The Revolutionary Period 195
Population Trends by Republic, 1926-1939. 221
Estimated Population Since 1939 . . 237
Appendix I. Growth of Cities in Central Asia. 50,000 Population and Higher, 1939-1955. 258

Chapter 1.d. Ethnic Groups 260

General. 260
Ethnic Groups Before the Revolution 266
Ethnic Composition During the Soviet Period. 276

Chapter 1.e. Languages 288

Chapter 1.f. Social Structure 315

Soviet Society of Central Asia 316
Traditional Society 336
The Unity of Central Asiatic Social Structure 354
Soviet Theory of Central Asiatic Society 368

Chapter 1.g. The Family 374

VOLUME II

Chapter I.h. Social Values and Patterns of Living 397

Page

Chapter 1.i. Artistic and Intellectual Expression 414

Art and Architecture 417
Literature 422

Chapter 1.j. Education 447

The First 10 Years of School 448
Higher Education 498

Chapter 1.k. Religion 503

Chapter 1.l. Public Information 550

Newspapers 554
Radio 560
Motion Pictures 565
Other Information and Propaganda Media 569
Books. 575

Chapter 1.m. Labor Force 584

Kazakhstan 589
Kirgizia 597
Tadzhikistan 601
Turkmenia 604
Uzbekistan 609

Chapter 1.n. Forced Labor 615

Forced Labor Camps, 1955 617

Page

Chapter 1.o. Labor Relations and Organization 631

Chapter 1.p. Health and Sanitation . . 632

Data on Incidence of Various Diseases 632
Patterns of Medical Services 635
Medical Personnel 673
Native and Russian Diet 689

Chapter 1.q. Public Welfare 696

Chapter 1.r. Attitudes and Reactions of the People 697

VOLUME III

2. Political System 708

Chapter 2.a. The Constitutional System 709

The Formation of the Administrative Divisions 709
Constitutional Development 716

Chapter 2.b. Structure of Government . 726

Territorial-Administrative Division 726
Governmental Hierarchy 740
Composition of Government Bodies . . 747
Special Problems 775
Summary 777

Chapter 2.c. Political Dynamics . . . 779

Potential Oppositionism 779
The Structure of the Party 787

Page

The Party and the Government 824
Conclusions 829

Chapter 2.d. Public Order and Safety . 832

Chapter 2.e. Foreign Policies 833

Chapter 2.f. Subversive Potentialities 834

Chapter 2.g. Propaganda 835

Chapter 2.h. Biographies of Key Personalities 836

Kazakh SSR 837
Kirgiz SSR 849
Tadzhik SSR 859
Turkmen SSR 871
Uzbek. 882

3. Economy 903

Chapter 3.a. Agricultural Potential . . 904
Introduction 904
Kazakhstan 916
Kirgiz 934
Tadzhikistan 943
Turkmenia 950
Uzbekistan 963

Chapter 3.b. Industrial Potential . . 981

Kazakhstan 983
Kirgizia 998
Tadzhikistan 1006
Turkmenia 1013
Uzbekistan 1021

Page

The Development of the Central Asian Economy in the 1956-60 Period 1031

Chapter 3.c. Taxation 1038

Chapter 3.d. Banking and Currency . . 1039

Chapter 3.e. Domestic Trade 1040

Annotated Bibliography 1041

Glossary 1144

Abbreviations 1150

LIST OF TABLES, CHARTS, AND MAPS

1. SOCIAL SYSTEM Page

Chapter 1.c. Size and Geographic Distribution 177

Table 1.c.I. Area, Population and Density, Central Asia, 1897 179
Table 1.c.II. Ethnic Composition, 1897 . 182
Table 1.c.III. Females Per Thousand, Males by Province, 1897. 185
Table 1.c.IV. Urban Population by Province, 1897 186
Table 1.c.V. Central Asian Peoples in the Russian Empire, 1897 188
Table 1.c.VI. Population of Central Asia, 1911 190
Table 1.c.VII. Ethnic Composition of Population, 1911 192
Table 1.c.VIII. Population Increase in Central Asia by Province, 1897-1911 194
Table 1.c.IX. Total Population of Native Peoples of Central Asia in USSR 1926 197
Table 1.c.X. Central Asian Peoples, 1926, Males Per Thousand Females 201
Table 1.c.XI. Central Asian Peoples, 1926, Urban and Rural Ratios 202
Table 1.c.XII. Population of Central Asia by Principal Administrative Divisions, 1926 205
Table 1.c.XIII. Urban-Rural Ratios in Central Asia, 1926 208
Table 1.c.XIV. Distribution of Ethnic Groups by Republic, 1926 211

Page

Table 1.c.XV. Population Change in Central Asia by Native Peoples, 1926-1939 219
Table 1.c.XVI. Population Change in Central Asia by Republic, 1926-1939 (1939 Boundaries). 222
Table 1.c.XVII. Rate of Population Change by Republic and by Titular Nationality, 1926-1929 . . 223
Table i.c.XVIII. Titular Nationality by Republic, 1926-1939 225
Table 1.c.XIX. Russians in Central Asia, 1926-1939 227
Table 1.c.XX. Urban Growth by Republic, 1926-1939 229
Table 1.c.XXI. Urban Rate of Increase by Republic, 1926-1939 231
Table 1.c.XXII. Rural Population Change by Republic, 1926-1939 . . 233
Table 1.c.XXIII. Population of Central Asia by Republic, 1939-1955 . . . 239
Table 1.c.XXIV. School Enrollments, Central Asia, 1938-1955. 242
Table 1.c.XXV. Number of Registered Voters by Republic, 1937-1955. . . 243
Table 1.c.XXVI. Population of Central Asia Based on Voting District, 1939-1955 248
Table 1.c.XXVII. Central Asia Increase in Population by Republic, 1939-1954/55. 250
Table 1.c.XXVIII. Central Asia, Urban and Rural Trends by Republic, 1939-1955 254

Page

Chapter 1.d. Ethnic Groups 260

Table 1.d.I. Principal Indo-European-Speaking Peoples of Central Asia 263
Table 1.d.II. Altaic-Speaking Peoples . 265
Table 1.d.III. Population Breakdown. . . 268
Table 1.d.IV. Ethnic Groups Before the Revolution 272
Table 1.d.V. Central Asia. Ethnic Groups Greater than 1,000 in 1926 277
Table 1.d.VI. Ethnic Composition of Central Asia After World War II. . 284

Chapter 1.e. Languages 288

Table 1.e.I. Classification of Turkic Languages of Central Asia 291
Table 1.e.II. Classification of Turkic Languages 293

Chapter 1.f. Social Structure 315

Table 1.f.I. Divisions of Turkmen . . . 361

Chapter 1.j. Education 447

Table 1.j.I.(1) Kazakhstan. Students . . 451
Table 1.j.I.(2) Kazakhstan. Students . . 452
Table 1.j.II.(1) Kazakhstan. Teachers. . 457
Table 1.j.III(1) Kirgizia. Students. . . 460
Table 1.j.III(2) Kirgizia. Students. . . 465
Table 1.j.IV(1) Kirgizia. Teachers . . . 466
Table 1.j.V(1) Tadzhikistan. Students. . 468
Table 1.j.V.(2) Tadzhikistan. Students . 470
Table 1.j.V.(3) Tadzhikistan. Students . 471
Table 1.j.VI.(1) Tadzhikistan. Teachers . 473

Page

Table 1.j.VI.(2) Tadzhikistan. Teachers. 475
Table 1.j.VII.(1) Turkmenia. Students. . . 478
Table 1.j.VII.(2) Turkmenia. Students. . . 481
Table 1.j.VII. (3) Turkmenia. Students . . 482
Table 1.j.VIII.(1) Turkmenia. Teachers . . 484
Table 1.j.IX.(1) Uzbekistan. Students. . 488
Table 1.j.IX.(2) Uzbekistan. Students. . 489
Table 1.j.IX.(3) Uzbekistan. Students. . 490
Table 1.j.IX.(4) Uzbekistan. Students. . 491
Table 1.j.IX.(5) Uzbekistan. Students. . 492
Table 1.j.X.(1) Uzbekistan. Teachers . . 494
Table 1.j.X.(2) Uzbekistan. Teachers . . 496

Chapter 1.k. Religion 503

Chart 1.k.I. Islamic Sects of Central Asia 516

Chapter 1.l. Public Information 550

Table 1.l.I. Literacy in Central Asia (Population of School Age and Over) 552
Table 1.l.II. Newspapers in the Central Asian Republics by Language . . . 555
Table 1.l.III. Newspaper Distribution in Central Asia, 1955 556
Table 1.l.IV. Proportion of Newspapers in the Language of Titular Nationality, by Republic 558
Table 1.l.V. Radio Stations in Central Asia, 1955 561
Table 1.l.VI. Radio Communications in Central Asia, 1954. 563
Table 1.l.VII. Ratio of Population to Speakers and Receivers 564
Table 1.l.VIII. Motion Picture Theaters and Rate Per Inhabitant 568

Page

Table 1.1.IX. Agitators and Propagandists in Central Asia, by Republic 572
Table 1.1.X. Agitators in Alma-Ata, Tashkent, and Frunze, 1949-1950 574

Chapter 1.m. Labor Force 584

Table 1.m.I. Central Asia. Rural-Urban Ratios, 1939-1955 586
Table 1.m.II. Kazakhstan. Workers and Employees, 1913-1955 590
Table 1.m.III. Kazakhstan. Trade Union Membership and Total Non-Agricultural Labor Force 591
Table 1.m.IV. Kazakhstan. Female Labor Force 593
Table 1.m.V. Kazakhstan. National Composition of Labor Force, 1946 595
Table 1.m.VI. Kazakhstan. National Composition of Government Ministries, 1946 596
Table 1.m.VII. Kirgizia. Workers and Employees, 1950-1951 597
Table 1.m.VIII. Kirgizia. Increase in Number of Workers 599
Table 1.m.IX. Kirgizia. Per Cent Kirgiz Nationals in Official Positions, 1949 601
Table 1.m.X. Tadzhikistan. Number of Wage Earners, 1917-1955 603
Table 1.m.XI. Turkmenia Labor Force, 1939 605
Table 1.m.XII. Turkmenia. Workers and Employees, 1925-1953 606

Page

Table 1.m.XIII. Uzbekistan. Workers and Non-Agricultural Labor Force Generally 610
Table 1.m.XIV. Uzbekistan. Female Composition of Labor Force, 1952-1955 612

Chapter 1.n. Forced Labor 615

Table 1.n.I. Forced Labor Camps, by Republic, 1955 620
Table 1.n.II. Activities of Forced Labor Camps 622
Table 1.n.III. National Composition of Central Asian Camps 626

Chapter 1.p. Health and Sanitation 632

Table 1.p.I.(1) Kazakhstan. Medical Facilities 637
Table 1.p.I.(2) Kazakhstan. Medical Facilities 638
Table 1.p.I.(3) Kazakhstan. Medical Facilities 639
Table 1.p.I.(4) Kazakhstan. Medical Facilities 640
Table 1.p.II.(1) Kirgizia. Medical Facilities 644
Table 1.p.II.(2) Kirgizia. Medical Facilities 645
Table 1.p.II.(3) Kirgizia. Medical Facilities 646
Table 1.p.II.(4) Kirgizia. Medical Facilities 647
Table 1.p.III.(1) Tadzhikistan. Medical Facilities 651

Page

Table 1.p.III(2) Tadzhikistan. Medical Facilities 652
Table 1.p.III(3) Tadzhikistan. Medical Facilities 653
Table 1.p.III(4) Tadzhikistan. Medical Facilities 654
Table 1.p.IV(1) Turkmenia. Medical Facilities 657
Table 1.p.IV(2) Turkmenia. Medical Facilities 658
Table 1.p.IV(3) Turkmenia. Medical Facilities 659
Table 1.p.IV(4) Turkmenia. Medical Facilities 660
Table 1.p.V(1) Uzbekistan. Medical Facilities 664
Table 1.p.V(2) Uzbekistan. Medical Facilities 665
Table 1.p.V(3) Uzbekistan. Medical Facilities 666
Table 1.p.V(4) Uzbekistan. Medical Facilities 667
Table 1.p.VI. Beds Per Hospital by Republic 670
Table 1.p.VII. Central Asia; Beds Per 1,000 Population 672
Table 1.p.VIII. Kazakhstan. Medical Personnel. 674
Table 1.p.IX. Kirgizia. Medical Personnel 677
Table 1.p.X. Tadzhikistan. Medical Personnel 680
Table 1.p.XI. Turkmenia. Medical Personnel 683
Table 1.p.XII. Uzbekistan. Medical Personnel 686

Page

2. POLITICAL SYSTEM 708

Chapter 2.b. Structure of Government . . . 726

Table 2.b.I. Kazakh SSR. Administrative-Territorial Division 728
Table 2.b.II. Kazakh SSR. Cities - Administrative Divisions 729
Table 2.b.III. Uzbek SSR. Administrative - Territorial Division . . . 730
Table 2.b.IV. Uzbek SSR. Cities - Administrative Divisions. 731
Table 2.b.V. Kirgiz SSR. Administrative - Territorial Divisions 732
Table 2.b.VI. Kirgiz SSR. Cities - Administrative Divisions 733
Table 2.b.VII. Turkmen SSR. Administrative - Territorial Division . . . 734
Table 2.b.VIII. Turkmen SSR. Cities - Administrative Division 735
Table 2.b.IX. Tadzhik SSR. Administrative - Territorial Division . . . 736
Table 2.b.X. Tadzhik SSR. Cities - Administrative Division 737
Table 2.b.XI. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics. Party Members 750
Table 2.b.XII. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Ethnic Origin and Sex 752
Table 2.b.XIII. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Social Groups 754
Table 2.b.XIV. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Education 755

Page

Table 2.b.XV. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Age Groups 757
Table 2.b.XVI. Deputies in Local Soviets in Central Asian Republics. Party Members. 759
Table 2.b.XVII. Presidium of Supreme Soviets in Central Asian Republics. Local Nationals 763
Table 2.b.XVIII. Council of Ministers in Central Asian Republics. Local Nationals 764
Table 2.b.XIX. Women Members of Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of Central Asian Republics 765
Table 2.b.XX. Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Presidiums of Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics. Ethnic Presentation 768
Table 2.b.XXI. Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of Central Asian Republics. Ethnic Presentation . . 769
Table 2.b.XXII. Officials of Local Nationality in the Apparatus of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (NKVD, MVD) and State Security (NKGB, MGB) and the NKVD Troops. (Percentage of Total). 770
Table 2.b.XXIII. Tadzhik SSR. Local Nationals in Rural Administration. By Occupation. 1948. 773

Page

Chapter 2.c. Political Dynamics 779

Table 2.c.I. Departments of Central Committees of the Party in Central Asian Republics 789
Table 2.c.II. Party Members in Proportion to Total Population in Central Asian Republics 791
Table 2.c.III. Komsomol Membership in Central Asian Republics (In Thousands) 793
Table 2.c.IV. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Ethnic Origin. . . 796
Table 2.c.V. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Occupation 798
Table 2.c.VI. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Education. 800
Table 2.c.VII. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Age. 801
Table 2.c.VIII. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Period of Party Membership. 802
Table 2.c.IX. Local Nationals and Women in the Central Committee and the Audit Commission of the Communist Party in Central Asian Republics 807
Table 2.c.X. Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Party in Central Asian Republics. . . . 811
Table 2.c.XI. System of Party Political Education in Central Asian Republics 815
Table 2.c.XII. Number of Students in System of Komsomol Political Education 817

Page

Chapter 3.a. Agricultural Potential 904

Table 3.a.I. Kazakhstan. Land Utilization 916
Table 3.a.II. Kazakhstan. Cultivated Area. 917
Table 3.a.III. Kazakhstan. Irrigated Area 919
Table 3.a.IV. Kazakhstan. Crops. (Thousands of Hectares) 921
Table 3.a.V. Kazakhstan. Livestock . . 925
Table 3.a.VI. Kazakhstan. Collective Farms, State Farms, and MTS's. . 929
Table 3.a.VII. Kirgizia. 1950 Planned Agricultural Yields 936
Table 3.a.VIII. Kirgizia. Livestock. (Thousands) 938
Table 3.a.IX. Kirgizia. Collective Farms 940
Table 3.a.X. Kirgizia. State Farms in 1952 941
Table 3.a.XI. Tadzhikistan. Irrigated Land. (Thousands of Hectares) . . 943
Table 3.a.XII. Tadzhikistan. Cotton Area. (Thousands of Hectares.). . 944
Table 3.a.XIII. Tadzhikistan. Cotton Crop. (Thousands of Metric Tons.) 946
Table 3.a.XIV. Tadzhikistan. Livestock. (Thousands of Head) 948
Table 3.a.XV. Turkmenia. Cultivated and Irrigated Land. (Thousands of Hectares) 950
Table 3.a.XVI. Turkmenia. Area Under Crops. (Thousands of Hectares). . 952
Table 3.a.XVII. Turkmenia. Cotton Crop. (Thousands of Metric Tons) 955

Page

Table 3.a.XVIII. Turkmenia. Cotton Yield 958
Table 3.a.XIX. Turkmenia. Number and Size of Collective Farms . . 959
Table 3.a.XX. Turkmenia. Milk Yields . 961
Table 3.a.XXI. Uzbekistan. Cultivated Land, by Crop. (Thousands of Hectares) 965
Table 3.a.XXII. Uzbekistan. Irrigated Land. (Thousands of Hectares) . . 966
Table 3.a.XXIII. Uzbekistan. Area in Cotton. (Thousands of Hectares) . 968
Table 3.a.XXIV. Uzbekistan. Cotton Production and Yield per Hectare 970
Table 3.a.XXV. Uzbekistan. Collective Farms, State Farms and MTS's. . . 972
Table 3.a.XXVI. Uzbekistan. Number and Size of Collective Farms Before and After Consolidation. . 973
Table 3.a.XXVII. Uzbekistan. Livestock. (Thousands of Head) 976

Chapter 3.b. Industrial Potential 981

Table 3.b.I. Kazakhstan. Coal, Oil and Electric Power 987
Table 3.b.II. Kazakhstan. Production of Non-Ferrous Ores as Percentage of Total Production in USSR (1955). 989
Table 3.b.III. Kazakhstan. Non-Ferrous Ore Production. (Thousands of Tons) 991
Table 3.b.IV. Kazakhstan. Construction Materials 993
Table 3.b.V. Kazakhstan. 1950 Goals in Selected Consumer Goods . . . 995

Page

Table 3.b.VI. Kazakhstan. Proportion of Local Products Processed in Kazakhstan, 1953. 996
Table 3.b.VII. Kirgizia. Industrial Structure 1933-1950 998
Table 3.b.VIII. Kirgizia. Fuel Extraction. (Thousands of Tons) . . 999
Table 3.b.IX. Kirgizia. Construction Materials. (1950 Plan) 1002
Table 3.b.X. Kirgizia. Textiles 1003
Table 3.b.XI. Kirgizia. Leather Goods . 1003
Table 3.b.XII. Kirgizia. Food, Wine, Tobacco 1004
Table 3.b.XIII. Tadzhikistan. Gross Production. (1928 = 100) 1007
Table 3.b.XIV. Tadzhikistan. Capacity of Cotton Gins (Tons). 1009
Table 3.b.XV. Tadzhikistan. Food Products 1011
Table 3.b.XVI. Turkmenia. Oil Production. (Thousands of Tons) 1014
Table 3.b.XVII. Turkmenia. All Fabrics (Cotton, Silk, Wool).(Thousands of Meters). 1017
Table 3.b.XVIII. Turkmenia. 1950 Goals in Clothing. (In Thousands) . . . 1018
Table 3.b.XIX. Uzbekistan. Industrial Gross Production, 1940 1022
Table 3.b.XX. Uzbekistan. Gross Industrial Output, 1913-1940. (Millions of Rubles at 1926-1927 Prices) 1023
Table 3.b.XXI. Uzbekistan. Textile Manufacture 1025
Table 3.b.XXII. Uzbekistan. Oil Production. (Thousands of Tons). . . 1027
Table 3.b.XXIII. Uzbekistan. Fourth Five-Year Plan. (Thousands of Tons) 1028

Charts

* Chart 1.j.I. Educational System of USSR.

** Chart 2.a.I. Dates of Establishment of Central Asian Republics.

** Chart 2.b.I. Structure of Government in the Union Republics in Central Asia.

** Chart 2.b.II. Electoral Districts in the Union Republics in Central Asia.

** Chart 2.b.III. Ministries and Independent Agencies Attached to the Council of Ministers in Central Asian Republics./2 lists attached/

** Chart 2.c.I. Structure of the Party in the Union Republics in Central Asia.

Maps - Soviet Central Asia

*** Map I. Political and Transportation - 1.
*** Map II. Political and Transportation - 2.
*** Map III. Climate
*** Map IV. Ethnic Distribution.
*** Map V. Population Density per Square Kilometer.
*** Map VI. Economic. Minerals and Agriculture.

* Appear in pocket of Volume II
** Appear in pocket of Volume III
*** Appear in pocket of Volume I

3:American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

are the largest mass of non-Slavic peoples living in the Soviet Union. Numbering approximately 13,000,000, they form a bloc which has been at best only partially assimilated into the Soviet system. Of these native peoples, the great bulk is Turkic by nationality, language, and historical tradition. The remainder is Iranian. All these peoples are of the Islamic faith, whether devoutly or superficially.

CENTRAL Asia was conquered by the Russians in the 19th century, a conquest which disrupted their way of life. During the 20th century, Moscow has made further inroads, eliminating the traditional leadership, collectivizing the traditional leadership, collectivizing the peasantry, and forcing many new settlers from European Russia and the Ukraine into their territories. Russians and Ukrainians have been settled in Central Asia, some by force; peoples of the Caucasus and the Volga have been subjected to forced resettlement in this region by Soviet decree. Effective political control is in the hands of Russian nationals.

AS A consequence of Soviet policies, there have been drastic changes in the native way. The most radical change has been the population loss among the Kazakhs. Nearly one million Kazakhs were lost during the 1930s as a result of Soviet policies. The entire region has been first Russified and then Sovietized, though incompletely. The result has been the creation of a degree of tension between the peoples of Central Asia and the Soviet regime.

Annex "A"

2.

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Annex "A." 2.a.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The Formation of the Administrative Divisions

The delimitation of the boundaries of the union republics, autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts in the USSR was finally completed in 1936. At that time the present administrative hierarchy and state forms were also established. A characteristic feature of autonomous units which differentiates them from purely administrative divisions is that they unite a large ethnic group, and as such are allowed certain features of national culture and national representation compatible with the Soviet system.

Impact of the Revolution

In 1917, after the February Revolution, the revolutionary ferment was felt both in Turkestan and in the Steppe Province, or Kazakhstan, where the new democratic governments were established. The Kazakh political movement, Alash Orda, was dominated by the Kazakh nationalists, while the Provisional Government of Turkestan was composed primarily of Russians. Both governments declared their intention to join the Russian Democratic Republic provided their autonomous status was recognized.

Following the October Revolution the Alash-Orda was branded "bourgeois-Nationalist" by the Communists. Power gradually passed to the local Communist-dominated Soviets. In the course of the Civil War, Kazakhstan was a field of battle administered by the Revolutionary Committee appointed in Moscow in 1919. The situation was stabilized along with the consolidation of the Soviet power. In 1920, the Kirgiz ASSR was created as a part of the RSFSR. The designation, Kirgiz, was applied to the entire Kazakh-Kirgiz area.

A similar development took place in Turkestan. At the end of 1917, the Provisional Government of Turkestan was overthrown by a coup sponsored by the Bolshevik-dominated Tashkent Soviet. At the same time, the Tashkent Soviet defeated a rival democratic government set up in Kokand by the Moslem nationalists. The Turkestan Soviet Socialist Republic was established, and joined the RSFSR as the Turkestan ASSR early in 1918. During the Civil War Turkestan remained cut off from the center and Soviet power there was weak.

Various national groups from the progressive intelligentsia to the forces of the Emir of Bukhara, as well as White Russian units offered strong resistance to Communism. The Turkestan Soviet Government was strongly dominated by the Russian elements, some of them non-Bolsheviks, (Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries). Contrary to the general Communist line of the time stressing the right of the "oppressed" classes of the natives to participate in the government, its policy had a strong colonial character.

To quote E. H. Carr: "The Turkestan Bolsheviks....retained enough of the mentality of a ruling race to look down on the Muslim masses and to exclude them as far as possible from active participation in affairs of government."

The Tashkent Congress of the Soviets meeting in November 1917 expressly excluded Moslems from government posts. Though this resolution was rescinded by the subsequent Congress in May 1918, natives still only occasionally attained high positions. Trade unions in Turkestan admitted only Russian members. The July 1919 telegram of the Central Committee of the Party to the Turkestan Party, exhorting the Tashkent Government to draw "....the native Turkestan population into government work on a broad proportional basis," was received with consternation. As a by-product of this policy the few Moslem Party members became intensely nationalistic, and the existent Russophobia of the natives was strengthened by anti-Soviet feelings.

The Establishment of Soviet Power

In the fall of 1919 when contact with central Russia was restored, the Special Turkestan Commission under the leadership of Frunze, Kuibyshev, Kaganovich and Rudzutak was dispatched to Turkestan along with some Red Army units. The send-off of the Commission was preceded by Lenin's letter to the Turkestan Communists calling on them to cease the exercise of the "Great Russian Chauvinism" in the area. In the Collected Works of Lenin reasons for sending the Commission are explained as follows:

"The leading Russian functionaries in Turkestan committed serious distortion in administering the nationality policy, which consisted especially in continuation of the colonization policy forcibly exercized by the Tsarist government. These functionaries thought that because there is no native proletariat in Turkestan the Russians are the sole element capable of exercizing the dictatorship of the proletariat. The leading Russian functionaries overlooked the fact that the native population comprised 95 per cent of the total population in the area. The functionaries drew support only from the following groups: the Russian workers; the upper class of the local population (officials) who were adherents to the Russian orientation; and the Russian immigrant peasants (in Semirechie), who in their majority are composed of Kulak elements."

The Commission, and especially Frunze, led in the suppression of the counter-revolutionary forces in Central Asia and the establishment of Soviet power. Still the evidence of national discrimination by the Russian Bolsheviks in Turkestan persisted as late as 1922. At the tenth All-Russian Communist Party Congress in March 1921 there were complaints against the Great-Russian chauvinism and Moslem nationalism in Turkestan. In April 1921 another commission, a temporary Commission for the Affairs of Turkestan was sent from Moscow "for the practical carrying out of the policy of Soviet power in the national question." In January 1927 the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party was publicly appealing to the Turkestan Communist to get rid of the "colonist deviation."

In 1922, when the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics was created, the two previously established autonomous republics in Central Asia - the Kirgiz (Kazakh) ASSR and the Turkestan ASSR - joined the Union as parts of the RSFSR.

The establishment of Soviet power in the Khivan and Bukharan Khanates proceeded on somewhat different lines. The Khan of Khiva and the Emir of Bukhara were overthrown in 1920. This was in part a result of the national movement and Communist penetration of that movement, and in part a result of the advance of the Red Army.

The place of the Khanates, the National Soviet Republics of Khorezm and Bukhara were established. Even though governed by the Soviets, the republics were not officially designated as socialist. Consequently they were not formally incorporated into the Russian state structure but were bound to the RSFSR by treaties of political and economic alliance concluded in 1920 (Khorezm) and in 1921 (Bukhara). Vyshinsky refers to these treaties as "compacts of union," which did not, however, provide for unification of certain branches of the administration and the economy. In 1923, the economic administration of the two republics was joined to that of the Turkestan ASSR by the establishment of a single supreme economic organ for all three, this having been done "not withstanding overt and latent resistance by nationalist elements."

National Delimitation, 1924-1925

The establishment of the present

political pattern in Soviet Central Asia started in 1924 with the initiation of the so-called national-state delimitation, carried out in Central Asia and the Caucasus. The stated purpose of the delimitation was to provide each of the major ethnic groups in the area with a separate administrative structure.

The Khorezm and Bukhara Republics, non-eligible for admission to the USSR by virtue of the absence of socialist government, were reorganized into the Soviet Socialist Republics immediately prior to the delimitation.

The following changes took place as a result of the 1924-1925 national delimitation:

The Kirgiz (Kazakh) ASSR was divided into two parts. The Kara-Kirgiz Autonomous Oblast (AO) with the addition of the Semirechie Oblast from the Turkestan ASSR, was created as a part of the RSFSR. It embraced the Kara-Kirgiz or the Kirgiz proper. The part of the Kirgiz (Kazakh) ASSR inhabited primarily by the Kazakh or Kazakh-Kirgiz people was renamed the Kazakh ASSR, and remained part of the RSFSR. The Syr-Darya Oblast of the Turkestan ASSR with a predominantly Kazakh and Karakalpak population, was joined to the Kazakh ASSR.

Two new union republics were created from a division of the Turkestan ASSR and the Khorezm and Bukhara SSR's: the Turkmen SSR and the Uzbek SSR embracing primarily the Turkmen and the Uzbek peoples respectively. The Tadzhik AO, later ASSR, was established as a subdivision of the Uzbek SSR, and included areas of Eastern Bukhara and Southeastern Turkestan inhabited primarily by the Tadzhiks.

In 1925 the region of the Karakalpak people (partly in the Uzbek SSR and partly in the Kazakh ASSR) was united into the Karakalpak AO within the Kazakh ASSR, and remained so until 1930. The Kara-Kirgiz AO was renamed the Kirgiz AO, and the Pamir region of the Tadzhik ASSR inhabited by Tadzhiks and Kirgiz was set apart as an autonomous unit with the Tadzhik Republic. At first it was named the Special Pamir Oblast, then the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Later Changes in Status

By the end of 1925, the basic national-political divisions of Soviet Central Asia were completed. There remained the development of the status of some of the units. In 1926 the Kirgiz AO was raised to the status of an autonomous republic and became part of the RSFSR. Three years later the Tadzhik ASSR was advanced to the position of a union republic and separated from the Uzbek SSR. The Khodzhent Okrug of the Uzbek SSR was then transferred to the Tadzhik SSR. The Kirgiz and Kazakh ASSR's achieved the status of union republics in 1936, the year of adoption of the new USSR "Stalin Constitution." In the same year Karakalpakia, which had been an autonomous oblast in the RSFSR since 1930 and had advanced to the position of an autonomous republic in 1932, became a part of the Uzbek SSR.

The political-territorial divisions of Central Asia described above have since remained relatively unchanged. Even though the avowed reason for the delimitation was to subdivide the region according to ethnic requirements, nevertheless, administrative and economic considerations were of equal if not greater importance.

The process of territorial-political development is traced in Chart 2.a.I., of Establishment of the Central Asian Republics. It illustrates chronological sequence of events, lines of territorial development, and development of state hierarchy.

Constitutional Development

The constitutional development in the Central Asian republics followed the general pattern of development in the USSR. The 1918 Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People described the Russian Soviet Republic as a federation of national Soviet republics. Shortly thereafter, a decree of the Russian Central Executive Committee (June 1919) provided for unification of certain areas of action of the Soviet republics under centralized control. These areas were: military, economic, transport, financial and labor affairs.

The 1924 USSR Constitution further enlarged the area of central control, enumerating the following matters as falling within the exclusive All-Union jurisdiction: modification of frontiers, both Union and Union republics, foreign affairs, defence, foreign trade, control over internal trade, economic affairs, transport and communications, money and credit system, and the right to provide guiding principles in all other fields.

Consequent changes in the constitutions of the component republics contained provisions assigning jurisdiction over the questions within the All-Union sphere to the All-Union organs. Among others, the constitutions provided that republican budgets be introduced as a constituent part of the USSR budget and that appropriate republican commissariats act on directives from the All-Union commissariats. A single federal citizenship was established for all the citizens of the member republics in the 1924 Constitution. Member republics were given a formal right of withdrawal from the Union. (Article IV.) The Constitution also introduced for the first time a federal principle in the All-Union governing bodies, by division of the Central Executive Committee of the Union into the Federal Council and the Council of Nationalities in which the autonomous units had separate representation. Autonomous units were represented according to the following key: Union republics had five representatives each, autonomous republics had one representative each.

Before 1924, the Commissariat of Nationalities provided a channel for representation of autonomous interests at the All-Union level. The Commissariat was abolished by the 1924 Constitution.

A number of special bodies for Central Asian affairs at the All-Union level had been established at the earlier period: The Central Asia Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Central Asia Economic Council. These were abolished after the delimitation of Central Asia and creation of the new republics. Thereafter the control could be exercized throug the regular channels.

Union republics generally changed their constitutions in conformity with the 1924 USSR Constitution in the course of 1925-27. In Central Asia the two new Union republics, Uzbek and Turkmen, adopted new constitutions at the first session of their respective All-republican Soviets in February 1925.

1936 Constitutions

The Constitutions presently in force in the five Central Asian republics, and in the Karakalpak ASSR were adopted shortly after the new USSR Constitution had been adopted in 1936. They were approved subsequently by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In all the Union republics new constitutions were approved during February and March of 1937. The constitution of the Karakalpak ASSR was adopted in October 1936 and approved by the Uzbek SSR in September 1937.

The 1936 Constitution enlarged the provisions of the 1924 Constitution in the area under exclusive All-Union jurisdiction. (Article XIV.) It provided for All-Union control over the constitutions of the Union republics and insured conformity of the SSR constitutions with the Constitution of the USSR. (Article XIV.d.) The USSR Constitution retained the right of free secession of the Union republics from the Union (Article XVII). Article XX specified the superior force of Union legislation over the republican legislation. Articles XXII-XXIX described the territorial administrative division of each of the Union republics. The federal principle in the All-Union governing organs was incorporated in the bicameral Supreme Soviet, with the Council of Nationalities representing national units by a fixed number of deputies per unit:

Union republic - 25 deputies
Autonomous republic - 11 deputies
Autonomous oblast - 5 deputies
Autonomous area - 1 deputy

Representation per unit has been considerably enlarged in comparison with the 1924 Constitution.

The constitutions of all the Union republics were built on the basis of the Stalin Constitution and in complete conformity therewith (in Andrei Vyshinsky's words), and they are almost identical throughout. Small textual differences reflecting local characteristics of the republics of Central Asia will be discussed below.

A short outline of a Union republic constitution follows:

A chapter on social organization repeats almost verbatim the same chapter of the USSR Constitution. There are some textual differences. In Article II (The Creation of the Soviets), republican constitutions add a paragraph stating that the dictatorship of the proletariat overthrew the national oppression of Tsarism and of the Russian bourgeoisie, and destroyed the national counter-revolution. Moreover, the constitutions of the Uzbek, Turkmen and Tadzhik SSR's add another paragraph on the reunification of their respective peoples divided by the Tsarist policy. Article IV of the constitutions of the five Central Asian republics points out that the socialist economic system replaced not only the capitalist but also the feudal economic system.

Chapters on republican organization, higher organs of state authority, and state government likewise follow the USSR Constitutio Different republics vary in rules of representation to the Supreme Soviet, and the number of deputy chairmen and members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. There are also differences in structure of Commissariats (Ministries). (For details see chapter on the Structure of Government.)

Chapters on suffrage, the law, and rights and obligations of citizens are almost identical in all the republican constitutions, following the pattern of the All-Union Constitution.

A significant addition to an article defining rights of women is contained in the constitutions of all five republics of Central Asia. It reflects the generally inferior statu of women in Moslem communities, and provides constitutional safeguards of women's rights. Statements concerning the struggle with the old customs of the region which exclude women from all participation in social, economic, and political life and thus deprive the Soviet government of labor force and valuable allies in remodeling of society, has been embodied in constitutions of the Central Asian republics. In addition to the general formulation of women rights contained in constitutions of all the Union republics, Article LXXXXIX of the Constitution of the Turkmen SSR reads:

"....Resistance to the actual emancipation of women (giving minors in marriage or contracting marriage with them, bride purchase, polygamy, restricted choice of husband, organizing resistance to the drawing of women into study, into agriculture or industrial production, into the governing of the state or into social or political activities) is punishable by law."

The four other Central Asian republics give almost identical formulation of the constitutional article on women's rights.

Amendments

In all the Union republics there is a provision for amending the constitution. A constitutional amendment requires the approval of the two-thirds majority of the Supreme Soviet of the republic. The procedure for amending the USSR Constitution is identical. In practice, in the republics, a proposed amendment is passed by decree of the Council of Ministers and/or Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and ratified at a subsequent session of the Supreme Soviet. It takes effect, again in practice, on the date of publication of the decree. In the period 1945-1956 all five Central Asian republics approved a number of constitutional amendments. These fall primarily into two major groups: (1) Reorganization of executive organs of the republic, which, as a rule, follow changes in organization approved at the All-Union level. (2) Changes in the territorial-administrative divisions within the republics. (For details see chapter on the Structure of Government.)

There were also some other amendments. They included the following matters: A reduction of working-hours in industries with hard working-conditions, guaranteed vacation and paid annual leave; general compulsory beginning education, free middle education, a system of state scholarships for higher education, free technical instruction for workers in industry and agriculture, instruction in native language; the right to purchase and build individual houses; adoptio of a new flag; introduction of the Russian language into court procedure in all the rayons with predominantly Russian population. All the five republics introduced amendments changing rules of representation to the local soviets.

Two important amendments were adopted in 1944 in all the Union republics. The first gave the right to maintain independent foreign relations with other countries. However, this right has not been put to use by any of the Central Asian republics for obvious reasons. The second amendment provided for the creation of an armed force for each of the republics.

For all practical purposes the two above amendments are as meaningless as is the right of free withdrawal from the Union, a provision contained in republican constitutions. The foreign relations clause has been utilized only by the Ukrainian and Belo-Russian SSR's and this to a limited degree, for the expressed purpose of providing the Soviet Union with two more votes in the United Nations. Military affairs are completely centralized in the Soviet Union and the only meaning of the new clause may have been to facilitate recruitment and training and to appease national feelings of the minoriti Even so, the review of the local press in Centra Asia for the 1945-1956 period discloses that hig military posts in the area are occupied mostly by the Western S[illegible]

All-Union Centralism

If one were to consider constitutions of the Union republics at face value, they contain most of the provisions usually required by a state in a federation. Provisions on free withdrawal, on foreign affairs and defence, discussed above, would formally indicate an even less centralized relationship. Even so, the degree of uniformity evident in all the republican constitutions, and almost exact repetition of the purposes and state structure contained in the USSR Constitution, place any claim to independent statehood under suspicion. On further examination it becomes completely invalid.

Any amendment in republican constitutions has to be approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In practice approval has to be expressed a priori, and more often than not initiative comes from the center. The All-Union legislation is so extensive that it leaves no significant field open for republican legislation, except to serve as a rubber stamp for the Union-decided measures.

The directing force in political life is provided by the local branch of the Communist Party. The most important areas of economic life are under direct management of the All-Union bodies. In local economy and social and cultural life, where there is more deconcentration, the directive orders and "guiding principles" come from the center. The area left to local initiative is so insignificant as to be almost nonexistent. The principle of double subordination of all the state and local organs (to the organ immediately superior and to the appropriate branch of the All-Union or Union-Republican agency through its own hierarchy) subordinates all local affairs to the direction and supervision from the center.

The state structure of a republic is no more than a convenient apparatus for management of a region as seen fit by the center. The national state trappings serve a double purpose. Internally they provide an illusion of national life for the inhabitants and a ladder for ambitious local elements to climb. For foreign consumption they maintain the fiction of free states joined in a free union, and in the case of Soviet Central Asia "a shining example" for the other so-called colonial nations of Asia and Africa.

Annex "A." 2.a.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Chapter Bibliography

Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed. 1949
    Kazakhskaia SSR
    Karakalpakskaia ASSR
    Natsionalno Gosudarstvennoe Razmezhevanie Sovetskikh Respublik Srednei Azii
Carr 1951
Constitution of the Kazakh SSR 1950
Constitution of the Kirgiz SSR 1950
Constitution of the Tadzhik SSR 1950
Constitution of the Turkmen SSR 1950
Constitution of the Uzbek SSR 1950
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda 1948, March 19
——— 1949, June 12
Kommunist Tadzhikistana 1951, April 24
——— 1953, March 20,29
Konstitutsiia Soiuza SSR i Konstitutsii Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik 1937
Kryltsov 1926
Lenin 1932
Meisel and Kozera 1950
Rakhimbaev 1936
Ryskulov 1935
SSSR Adm.-Terr. Delenie 1954
Vyshinsky 1948

Annex "A." 2.b.

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Territorial-Administrative Division

The territorial-administrative divisic of the Central Asian republics is organized on the same basis as that of the other USSR republi Each republic is divided into oblasts (regions), oblasts into rayons (districts). Their number varies according to the size of the larger unit of which they are a part and according to densit of population. Changes in the number and size c oblasts and rayons, relatively frequent, are subject to administrative and political convenience. There are two main determining factors i this matter: control and effeciency.

For purposes of practical administrati the two autonomous units in Central Asia, the Karakalpak ASSR and the Gorno-Badakhshan AO are treated as oblasts.

From the administrative point of view, there are three categories of cities in Central Asia:

1. Cities under republican jurisdictio The following cities are in this category: repub lic capitals; cities formerly located in oblasts that have now been abolished; cities in the Karakalpak ASSR, which are under autonomous

republic jurisdiction (in this case comparable to oblast jurisdiction).

2. Cities under oblast jurisdiction.

3. Cities under rayon jurisdiction.

The size of a city - though a major consideration - does not in itself determine the administrative category. An upward or downward reclassification may be caused by changes in the administrative pattern of larger units. Major cities and all the republican capitals are subdivided into city rayons.

Smaller settlements are divided into two general categories: workers' settlements and city-type settlements. Both are under rayon jurisdiction.

Apart from cities and settlements, rayons are composed of smaller territorial units administered by rural Soviets.

Administrative Changes, 1941-53

The present territorial administrative structure and changes in the 1941-1953 period in the five Central Asian republics are given in the following Tables I-X.

The three republics, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirgiz SSR and the Uzbek SSR show large increases in the number of the urban-type settlements. 1954 increases over 1941 were as follows:

Table 2.b.I. Kazakh SSR. Administrative - Territorial Division1/

Oblasts	Date of Creation	Rural Rayons 1955	Settlements 1954	Rural Soviets 1954
Akmolinsk	Oct. 14, 1939	14	11	202
Aktyubinsk	Mar. 10, 1932	13	9	214
Alma-Ata	Mar. 10, 1932	10	4	132
East Kazakhstan	Mar. 10, 1932	15	19	191
Gurev	Jan. 15, 1938	9	14	114
Dzhambul	Oct. 14, 1939	11	10	143
West Kazakhstan	Mar. 10, 1932	14	1	194
Karaganda	Mar. 10, 1932	11	16	130
Kzyl-Orda	Jan. 15, 1938	8	6	103
Kustanay	Jul. 20, 1936	20	3	232
Pavlodar	Jan. 15, 1938	14	5	175
North Kazakhstan	Jul. 29, 1936	11	3	155
Semipalatinsk	Oct. 14, 1939	14	7	154
South Kazakhstan	Mar. 10, 1932	18	13	219
Kokchetav	Mar. 16, 1944	14	4	153
Taldy-Kurgan	Mar. 16, 1944	13	7	148
Total		209	132	2,659

1/Administrativno Territorialnoe Delenie SSSR 1941 1949 1954

Table 2.b.II Kazakh SSR

Cities - Administrative Divisions [1]

Oblast Center	Name	Oblast	Administrative Category	Subdivision into City Rayons
		1955	1955	1954
x	Akmolinsk	Akm.	Obl. J.	—
	Atbasar	"	Ray. J.	—
	Makinsk	"	"	—
x	Aktyubinsk	Akt.	Obl. J.	—
	Temir	"	Ray. J.	—
	Chelkar	"	"	—
x	Alma-Ata	A-A	Rep. J.	4
x	Ust-Kamenogorsk	E.K.	Obl. J.	—
	Leninogorsk	"	"	—
	Zyryanovsk	"	"	—
	Zaysan	"	Ray. J.	—
x	Guryev	Guryev	Obl. J.	—
	Fort Shevchenko	"	Ray. J.	—
x	Dzhambul	Dzh.	Obl. J.	—
x	Uralsk	W.K.	"	—
x	Karaganda	Kar.	"	5
	Balkhash	"	"	—
	Temir-Tau	"	"	—
	Dzhezkazgan	"	"	—
	Saran	"	"	—
	Karkaralinsk	"	Ray. J.	—
x	Kzyl-Orda	K-O	Obl. J.	—
	Aralsk	"	Ray. J.	—
	Kazalinsk	"	"	—
(Since 1949)	Kokchetav	Kokch.	Obl. J.	—
	Stepnyak	"	Ray. J.	—
	Shuchinsk	"	"	—
x	Kustanay	Kust.	Obl. J.	—
	Dzhetygara	"	Ray. J.	—
x	Pavlodar	Pavl.	Obl. J.	—
x	Petropavlovsk	N.K.	"	—
x	Semipalatinsk	Semip.	"	—
	Ayaguz	"	Ray. J.	—
(Since 1944)	Taldy-Kurgan	T-K	Obl. J.	—
	Tekeli	"	"	—
	Panfilov	"	Ray. J.	—
x	Chimkent	S.K.	Obl. J.	—
	Lenger	"	"	—
	Turkestan	"	Ray. J.	—
	Kentan	"	Obl. J.	—

Note: Republic capital is underlined.

[1] Administrativno - Territorialnoe Delenie SSR., 1941, 1949, 1954.
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1954 Oct. 5, Dec. 26; 1955 June 4, Aug. 10.

Table 2.b.III. Uzbek SSR. Administrative-Territorial Division[1]

Oblasts	Date of Creation	Rural Rayons 1954	Settlements 1954	Rural Soviets 1954
Bukhara	Jan. 15, 1938	15	4	140
Surkhan-Darya	Mar. 6, 1941	9	7	85
Samarkand	Jan. 15, 1938	24	11	242
Tashkent	Jan. 15, 1938	22	8	183
Fergana	Jan. 15, 1938	18	5	176
Andizhan	Mar. 6, 1941	18	6	142
Namangan	Mar. 6, 1941	11	2	112
Khorezm	Jan. 15, 1938	11	-	137
Kashka-Darya	Jan. 20, 1943	12	3	114
Karakalpak ASSR		13	4	117
Total		153	50	1,448

1/Administrativno - Territorialnoe Delenie SSSR., 1941, 1949, 1954.

Table 2.b.IV. Uzbek SSR. Cities - Administrative Division1/

Oblast Center	Name	Oblast 1954	Administrative Category 1954	Subdivision into City Rayons 1954
X	Bukhara	Bukh.	Obl. J.	-
	Gizhduvan	"	"	-
	Kagan	"	"	-
Since 1943	Karshi	K-D	"	-
	Shakhrisyabz	"	"	-
Since 1941	Termez	S-D	"	-
	Denau	"	"	-
X	Samarkand	Sam.	"	3
	Dzhizak	"	"	-
	Katta-Kurgan	"	"	-
X	Tashkent	Tash.	Rep. J.	8
	Chirchik	"	Obl. J.	-
	Yangi-Yul	"	"	-
	Angren	"	"	-
	Begovat	"	"	-
	Almalyk	"	"	-
	Mirzachul	"	"	-
	Yangi-Abad	"	Ray. J.	-
X	Fergana	Ferg.	Obl. J.	-
	Kokand	"	"	-
	Margelan	"	"	-
Since Mar. 1941	Namangan	Nam.	"	-
	Chust	"	"	-
Since Mar. 1941	Andizhan	Andizh.	"	-
	Leninsk	"	"	-
X	Urgench	Khor.	"	-
	Khiva	"	"	-
Capital ASSR	Nukus	KKASSR	Rep. (ASSR) J.	-
	Turtkul	"	"	-
	Khodzheyli	"	"	-
	Chimbay	"	"	-
	Takhya-Tash	"	Ray. J.	-
Total			32	11

Note: Republic capital is underlined twice. ASSR capital is underlined once.

1/ Administrativno - Territorialnoe Delenie SSR., 1941, 1949, 1954.
Pravda Vostoka, 1946, June 16.

Table 2.b.V. Kirgiz **SSR**. **Administrative - Territorial Division**[1]

Oblasts	Date of Creation	Date of **Abolition**	Rural Rayons 1956	**Settle**-ments 1954	Rural **Soviets** 1954
Dzhalal-**Abad**	Nov.21,1939		8	9	75
Issyk-Kul	Nov.21,1939		9	4	71
Osh	Nov.21,1939		17	7	136
Tian-**Shan**	Nov.21,1939		7	2	64
Frunze	Nov.21,1939		18	8	132
Talas	June 22,1944	Feb.18,1956		1	50
Total			56	31	528

[1] **A**dministrativno-Territorialnoe Delenie **SSSR**., 1941, 1949, 1954.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1956 Feb. 19, Feb. 22.

Table 2.b.VI. Kirgiz SSR. Cities - Administrative Division1/

Oblast Center	Name	Oblast 1956	Administrative Category 1956	Subdivision into City Rayons 1954
X	Dzhalal-Abad	Dzhalal-Abad	Obl. J.	-
	Kok-Yangak	" "	"	-
	Tashkumyr	" "	"	-
X	Przhevalsk	Issyk-Kul	"	-
X	Osh	Osh	"	-
	Kizyl-Kiya	"	"	-
	Sulyukta	"	"	-
	Uzgen	"	Ray. J.	-
X	Naryn	Tyan-Shan	Obl. J.	-
X	Frunze	Frunze	Rep. J.	3
	Tokmak	"	Obl. J.	-
Since 1944	Talas	Talas	"	-
	Mayli-Say	Dzhalal-Abad	"	-
Total			13	3

Note: Republic capital is underlined.

1/ Administrativno - Territorialnoe Delenie SSR., 1941, 1949, 1954. Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1956 Feb. 18.

Table 2.b.VII. Turkmen SSR. Administrative - Territorial Division[1]

Oblast	Date of Creation	Date of Abolition	Date of Re-creation	Date of Abolition	Rural Rayons 1954	Settle-ments 1954	Rural Soviets 1954
Ashkhabad	Nov. 21, 1939	-	-	-	9	13	82
Krasnovodsk	Nov. 21, 1939	Mar. 17, 1947	Apr. 4, 1952	Dec. 6, 1955	6	13	22
Mary	Nov. 21, 1939	-	-	-	9	11	79
Tashauz	Nov. 21, 1939	-	-	-	8	7	88
Chardzhou	Nov. 21, 1939	-	-	-	15	13	86
Kerki	Dec. 29, 1943	Mar. 17, 1947	-	-			
Total					47	57	357

[1] Administrativno-Territorialnoe Delenie SSSR., 1941, 1949, 1954.
Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed., Turkmen SSR.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1956 Jan. 26.

Table 2.b.VIII. Turkmen SSR. Cities - Administrative Division[1]

Oblast Center	Name	Oblast 1954	Administrative Category 1954	Subdivision into City Rayons 1954
X	Ashkhabad	Ashkh.	Rep. J.	3
	Kizyl-Arvat	"	Obl. J.	-
	Tedzhen	"	Ray. J.	-
(1939-1947 1952-1955)	Krasnovodsk	Krasn.	Obl. J.	-
	Nabit-Dag	"	"	-
	Kazandzhik	"	Ray. J.	-
X	Mary	Mary	Obl. J.	-
	Bayram-Ali	"	"	-
	Yolotan	"	Ray. J.	-
X	Tashauz	Tash.	Obl. J.	-
X	Chardzhou	Char.	"	-
(1943-1947)	Kerki	"	"	-
Total			12	3

Note: Republic capital is underlined.

[1] Administrativno - Territorialnoe Delenie SSR., 1941, 1949, 1954. Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1947 Feb. 18.

Table 2.b.IX. Tadzhik SSR.

Administrative - Territorial Division[1]

Oblasts/Rayons	Date of Creation	Date of Abolition	Rural Rayons 1950	1956	Settlements 1954	Rural Soviets 1954
Garm	Oct.27,1939	Aug.24,1955	9		1	43
Kulyab	Oct.27,1939	Aug.24,1955	13		2	57
Leninabad	Oct.27,1939		13	12	13	91
Stalinabad	Oct.27,1939	Apr.10,1951	23			
Rayons under republic jurisdiction	Apr.10,1951			31	12	99
Ura-Tyube	Nov.19,1945	Jan.23,1947				
Kurgan-Tyube	Betw. 1941-1945	Jan.23,1947				
Gorno-Badakhshan AO	Jan. 2,1925		7	6	-	37
Total			65	49	28	327

---

[1] Administrativno-Territorialnoe Delenie SSSR., 1941, 1949, 1954. Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1945 March 14, Dec. 23; 1947 Apr. 27; 1948 Aug. 27; 1950 July 26, 30, Sept. 22, 30; 1951 Apr. 13; 1952 Dec. 26; 1953 Sept. 18, 23; 1955 Aug. 26; 1956 Jan. 28.

Table 2.b.X. Tadzhik SSR. Cities - Administrative Division1/

Oblast Center	Name	Oblast 1956	Administrative Category 1956	Subdivision into City Rayons 1954
1950-1955	Novabad	TaSSR.	Ray. J.	-
1939-1955	Kulyab	"	Rep. J.	-
X	Leninabad	Len.	Obl. J.	-
	Kanibadam	"	"	-
1945-1947	Ura-Tyube	"	"	-
	Isfara	"	"	-
	Shurab	"	Ray. J.	-
	Sovetabad	"	Obl. J.	-
	Pendzhikent	"	Ray. J.	-
Until 1951	Stalinabad	TaSSR.	Rep. J.	3
1945-1947	Kurgan-Tyube	"	"	-
	Regar	"	Ray. J.	-
	Kirovabad	"	"	-
X	Khorog	GBAO	"	-
Total			14	3

Note: Republic capital is underlined.

1/ Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1950 Aug. 29; 1952 Sept. 15, Dec. 26, 30; 1953 Feb. 10, Sept. 23; 1955 Aug. 26; 1956 Jan. 28.

Kazakh SSR - 84 per cent
Uzbek SSR - 163 per cent
Kirgiz SSR - 182 per cent

The rate of growth for the remaining two republics, the Tadzhik SSR and the Turkmen SSR, is considerably lower - 27 per cent over 1941.

The growth in the number of cities was also considerable in all the republics, except Turkestan where there was no change. Taking 1941 as a base, the number of cities in Kazakh SSR in 1955 increased by 23 per cent, in the Uzbek SSR in 1954 by 28 per cent, in the Kirgiz SSR and the Tadzhik SSR in 1956 by 44 per cent and 100 per cent respectively.

There was no comparable increase in the number of rayons and rural soviets, due to the post-war drive at consolidation of administrative-territorial units at the lowest level. In 1954, three republics showed a slight increas in the number of rayons and no increase, or a very small one, in the number of rural soviets, over 1941:

	Percentage Increase	1941-54
	Number of Rayons	Number of Rural Soviets
Kazakh SSR	7	0
Uzbek SSR	33	4
Kirgiz SSR	32	0

The other two republics actually showed a decrease in the number of the same units for the same period:

	Percentage Decrease Number of Rayons	1941-54 Number of Rural Soviets
Turkmen SSR	4	17
Tadzhik SSR	26	27

In the 1937-1939 period the differentiated structure of territorial administration found in all the Central Asian republics at the time of their creation gradually changed in conformity with the USSR pattern of oblast/rayon division. In the post-war period, a trend towards multiplication of oblasts became evident in all the republics. A reversal in the smaller republics becomes noticeable at the end of 1955 and the beginning of 1956. In most cases, the area of the abolished oblast was transferred to other oblasts. Only in one case, in the Tadzhik SSR, the rayons of the abolished oblasts were constituted as the independent rayons under republican jurisdiction. An interesting explanation was offered for this move at the 10th Congress of the Tadzhik Communist Party in January 1956. First Secretary Gafurov said:

"In the course of the period under review [1954-1956] the Bureau of the Central Committee [of the Tadzhik Communist Party] made all possible efforts towards strengthening the rayon party organizations. For this purpose the Garm and Kulyab Oblasts were abolished, thus permitting the strengthening of the leading cadres of the rayons."

It seems that a shortage of Party members in the mountainous regions prevented effecient mobilization for, and effective control of, Party and government measures. The release of the oblast Party members cadres for rayon work stimulated a new influx of trusted personn On the other hand, the direct subordination of the rayons to the republican government and Party bodies removed one step in the hierarchy and facilitated control. Ordinarily, it may be regarded as unusual when the territorial struct of government is changed in order to accommodat the needs of the ruling party. In the Soviet Union, however, where the Party governs through government organs it seems quite logical.

Governmental Hierarchy

The structure of government in the Central Asian republics is the same as in the USSR as a whole. It is based on the pyramid of the soviets and their executive organs which ar responsible for day-to-day administration. (See Chart I.)

In an individual republic the hierarc is composed of the following four levels (in ascending order):

1. The rural settlement and city (und rayon jurisdiction) soviets;
2. The rayon and city (under oblast jurisdiction) soviets;
3. The oblast and city (under republican jurisdiction) soviets;
4. The Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

At the USSR level this hierarchy is subordinated to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The deputies to each soviet are elected by the population on the basis of electoral districts, created for this purpose before each election, electing one deputy each. (See Chart II.) The ratio of population per deputy in all the soviets varies according to density of population in a given region. For the ratio of population per deputy to the Supreme Soviets of the five republics see Chart II.

The Supreme Soviet of a republic is elected once in every four years and the local soviets once in every two years. Election in all the five republics are held approximately at the same time.

All soviets elect their executive bodies which remain in session permanently to take charge of daily administration. In practice such elections are only a formal approval of individuals already chosen by the Party and higher administrative organs.

The functions of government bodies (Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers, Executive Committees of the Soviets on the oblast, rayon and rural level etc.) are the same as in the rest of the USSR. There are, however, certain structural differences in the Central Asian republics.

The number of the deputy chairmen and members of the Supreme Soviet varies from republic to republic. The Kirgiz, Turkmen and Tadzhik SSR's have two deputy chairmen and eleven members. The Uzbek SSR has three deputy chairmen and 13 members and the Kazakh SSR three deputy chairmen and 15 members.

The third deputy chairman in the Uzbek SSR is a representative of the Karakalpak ASSR. The second deputy chairman in the Tadzhik SSR represents the Gorno-Badakhshan AO. There was no explanation offered for the creation in 1951 of the post of the third deputy chairman in the Kazakh SSR.

The Council of Ministers, as in the other Union republics, is composed of the ministers of the Union republic, and republican ministries, chiefs of independent agencies of republican states attached to it, and representatives of the All-Union ministries. For the interrelationship of various types of ministries see Chart I.

Changes in the Ministries

Throughout the years since the adoption of 1937 constitutions there have been a number of changes in the structure of the Councils of Ministers of Central Asian republics. Some of them were called for by local conditions, such as creation or abolition of a particular ministry according to changing needs. Others resulted from administrative reorganization at the All-Union level. In some of the republics, the drive to conform to the general pattern sometimes involved the creation of largely superfluous ministries which were subsequently liquidated. Most changes applied to ministries concerned with some phase of agriculture and of light and food industry.

1953 was the major year for reorganization and consolidation at the All-Union and, consequently, at the republican level. Many ministries then abolished were subsequently re-established. At the end of 1955, the Ministry of Consumers' Goods was divided into separate Ministries of Light and Textile Industries. The beginning of 1956 brought a new trend, this time of great importance for the Union republics, a trend towards decentralization and further autonomy for the Union republics in administrative management.

The trend was initiated in Central Asia by creating two Union-republican ministries in Kazakh SSR; the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Building Enterprises for the Chemical and Metallurgical Industries. Up to that time, all the economic branches of this type were within exclusive All-Union jurisdiction.

The trend also indicates that more attention will be paid in the future to individual needs of each republic. The first such instance appeared in the Tadzhik SSR in 1956 when the Ministry of Light Industry was abolished. This indicates that the size of light industry in the republic does not warrant a separate administrative machinery for its management.

For the list of ministries by years and graphic presentation of changes in the Central Asian republics see Chart III. The Chart illustrates the continuous interplay of the two factors - the drive towards greater central control and the drive towards maximum efficiency. As a rule, units combining many subsidiary branches are unwieldy and difficult for efficient management, yet they are easier to control from the center. On the other hand, smaller units embracing just one or two branches of industry or agriculture are more efficient in execution of their tasks, but are more difficult to control, owing to multiplication of equal units, each of which has to be supervised separately. The constant swing between these two factors may be observed in the fusion and division of the economic ministries, sometimes even during one year (1953).

The chart also illustrates economic differences and differences in development between the five republics. All the ministries and agencies underlined on the Chart are found in some republics, but not in the others. On the whole, the republic most developed economically, and consequently with the largest number of economic ministries is the Kazakh SSR. The Uzbek SSR comes a close second. The other three republics have less economic ministries than the other two. The same grouping may be observed in regard to cultural agencies. Development of a certain branch or field in each individual republic is also reflected in the type of agency they have for its administration. Only the Kazakh and Uzbek Republics, for instance, had Ministries of Movies. In the other three republics Main Administration of Movies was sufficient for management in this field. The Tadzhik and Turkmen republics apparently have very small local fuel industries, since they have no special agency for their administration such as the other three republics have. Other examples of this form of differentiation may be discerned on the chart.

In his speech at the 20th Congress of the CPSU, Khrushchev mentioned a trend towards enlarging the jurisdiction of the ministries of the Union republics. Following the speech, on

May 30, 1956 the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR passed a resolution on reorganization of government structure. Published in Izvestiia, June 3, 1956 the resolution stated that the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers:

> "....deemed it necessary to implement additional measures for further intensification of the part played by the Union republics in the management of the national economy. The level of economic development attained by the Union republics and the availability there of trained cadres in management, as well as in engineering and technical personnel, permit the additional transfer to the jurisdiction of the Union republics of enterprises of a number of branches of the national economy of the USSR. This will make for more effective management and for the better utilization of available resources with a view to a greater production output and to a more complete distribution of same throughout the national economy."

This statement was followed by detailed provisions for the abolition of a number of the Union-republican ministries, and the transfer of their enterprises and institutions to those republics where they are located. These are all economic ministries, except one, the Ministry of Justice. The Union republics were further invited to prepare proposals for the transfer into their jurisdiction of other economic and cultural matters. The republics were also invited to discuss measures which would further broaden the sphere of republican rights.

The resolution is sure to be followed by extensive administrative reorganization. It seems that the trend is to conform to the local needs rather than to follow a general pattern. Thus, considerable differences from republic to republic may result. The resolution, even though broadening the local administrative jurisdiction also presupposes a further influx of the non-local specialists into Central Asia, an influx which had already started in 1953.

At the lower levels of the administrative hierarchy the departments, administrations (oblasts) and sections (rayons) of the Executive Committees correspond to ministries and agencies of republican and Union republican ministries and the special agencies. The All-Union ministries have their own territorial apparatus attached to but not subordinated to the Executive Committees. Each department, administration or section functions under the principle of the so-called "double subordination." It reports both to its Executive Committee and to the appropriate ministry or agency. The lower down the hierarchy the less departments there are, the composition of the Executive Committees being governed by the needs of the area.

The Karakalpak ASSR has its own Council of Ministers. Its composition is almost identical to that of Executive Committees of oblasts in the region. The same applies to the Executive Committee of the Gorno-Badakhshan AO.

The review of the administrative stucture of the Central Asian republics again emphasizes the complete conformity to the USSR.

Local differences and the quality and timing of changes also follows USSR directives. The basic structure of government is the same.

Composition of Government Bodies

There is very little published information on the composition of government bodies. Reports of Mandate Commissions of the Supreme Soviets after each election and occasional statements on sex and ethnic composition of the local soviets and government agencies provide some indications. The majority of the material on this subject, however, has been obtained from the ethnic and sex breakdown of the lists of members of various bodies, and lists of awards published in the local press.

In preparing a breakdown from the lists of names, the category of "Russians" includes all the Western Slav and other non-native names (Armenian, Georgian, Jewish, etc.). The category of "Local Nationality" or, in republics: "Kazakh," "Uzbek," "Kirgiz," "Turkmen" and "Tadzhik" includes all the Turkic and Tadzhik names. There exists, of course, a margin of error, but it is not large enough to obscure the general picture. The percentage of the so-called "doubtful" names among the purely native and non-native names is very small. This includes native names with Russian patronymics or vice versa, female names with native surnames and Russian names and patronymics and, finally, names which could be both Russian or local. In this kind of rough breakdown it has not been possible to differentiate between the names of particular local ethnic groups. For instance, there is a considerable group of Uzbeks in Tadzhikistan, and Southern Kazakhstan, but their names have been classified as "Locals" (Tadzhik or Kazakh) in the breakdown. The general purpose of the breakdown was to show the percentage of native as against the non-native elements. The picture thus obtained gives a fairly good idea of native participation in government of their respective republics.

Supreme Soviets

Most of the reports of Mandate Commissions of Supreme Soviets have been available for the three latest election years in the five republics (1947, 1951, 1955). The Supreme Soviet is the highest representative body in a Union republic, and presents a fair picture of the so-called "leading cadres" of the region. Even though being a Supreme Soviet deputy does not offer a position of power, it gives a viable honor position and as such is distributed carefully among "deserving" persons. Though nomination of a deputy takes place amidst the fanfare of mass meetings in a given electoral district, to be elected an individual is previously designated by the Party, even though local suggestions and response may be taken into account. There is only one electoral list of the so-called Party and non-Party block, and no choice is offered in the election itself. Voters always vote "overwhelmingly" for the Party block, though a fraction of an infinitesimal dissenting percentage is always faithfully recorded in electoral results.

There were very few cases in the post-war period in the five republics when the names presented on the lists of candidate deputies were not included in the lists of deputies actually elected. In each case another name was substituted for a given electoral district. It is not clear whether non-election of a deputy reflects preference of voters or is due to a candidate's falling out of grace with the Party, or both. In some cases, candidates so affected were men of no special importance. In one case, (1954) Afonov, Second Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party was included in the list of candidate deputies, but not included in the list of deputies elected. During the time between publication of the two lists he was severely criticized and removed from his post as Second Secretary.

Some of the All-Union leaders are always elected on each republican slate. (Approximately from five to ten persons.) They are included in the breakdown of the deputies. Their number is so small in proportion to the total, that it makes no appreciable difference to breakdown percentages.

The percentage of the ruling group - the Party members - is very high in all the republics of Central Asia for the three years under review. (See Table XI.) It amounts to an approximate average of 70 per cent of the total number of deputies. This is especially high when compared with the percentage of Party members in proportion to the total population of the republics, which remains constant at about two per cent. Thus, approximately two per cent of the population of the republic receives more than 70 per cent of the seats in the Supreme Soviet, while the remaining 98 per cent receives less than 30 per cent of the seats.

Table 2.b.XI. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics. Party Members[1]

Republic	Year	Total Number of Deputies	Party Members & Candidates, Percentage of Total
Kazakh SSR	1947	300	77
	1951	400	70
	1955	425	74
Uzbek SSR	1947	400	80
	1955	424	78
Turkmen SSR	1951	244	73
	1955	258	74
Tadzhik SSR	1951	291	74.5
	1955	300	75
Kirgiz SSR	1947	298	75
	1951	313	74
	1955	329	68

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 March 20; 1951 March 30; 1955 March 30.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1951 Apr. 22; 1955 March 31.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 19; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1951 May 18; 1955 Apr. 5.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1951 March 19; 1955 March 28.

The highest percentage of Party members among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet was in the Uzbek SSR in 1947 - 80 per cent, decreasing to 78 per cent in 1955. The lowest was in the Kirgiz SSR in 1955 - 68 per cent, having decreased from 75 per cent in 1947. In the Kazakh, Turkmen and Tadzhik SSR's the average fluctuates around 75 per cent of the total.

The percentage of deputies of local nationalities in the Supreme Soviets of the individual republics approximately corresponds to the percentage of their national groups in the total population. (See Table XII.) It amounts to about 55 per cent for the Kazakh SSR (higher than the percentage of Kazakhs in the republic), 60 per cent in the Uzbek SSR, 70 per cent in the Turkmen SSR, 65 per cent in the Tadzhik SSR, 55 per cent in the Kirgiz SSR.

The percentage of women deputies in all the Supreme Soviets, for all the years has remained roughly constant, about 30 per cent of the total. (See Table XII.) The number of local women deputies is not available in all cases. In Kazakhstan, however, about half the women deputies are of local nationality (between 12 and 18 per cent). The reason for suppressing the number of local women deputies may be that their number is extremely small. This assumption is supported by analysis of the number of local women in other governmental bodies.

The breakdown by social groups of the Supreme Soviets' deputies is also significant. It reveals the preponderance of the managerial class over the representatives of the two classes

Table 2.b.XII. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Ethnic Origin and Sex[1]

Republic	Year	Percentage of Total				
		Women	Local Women	Local Nationals	Russians & Ukrainians	Other
Kazakh SSR	1947	26	14	56	40	4
	1951	37	18	55	41	4
	1955	31	12	47*	53*	
Uzbek SSR	1947	26.5	**	62	21	17
	1955	30	**	**	**	**
Turkmen SSR	1951	33	**	71	22	7
	1955	33	**	72	23	5
Tadzhik SSR	1951	30	**	60	20	20
	1955	33	**	66	14	20
Kirgiz SSR	1947	31	**	**	**	**
	1951	33	**	56	30	14
	1955	34	**	53	35	12

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 March 20; 1951 March 30; 1955 March 30.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1951 Apr. 22; 1955 March 31.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 19; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1951 May 18; 1955 Apr. 5.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1951 March 19; 1955 March 28.

* From the breakdown of the list of deputies.

** Not available.

which officially govern in the Soviet system. The percentage of the so-called "employees" among the deputies ranges from 40 to 60 per cent of the total, with peasant and worker deputies together occupying the remainder of seats. (See Table XIII.) The peasant group seems to fare better in this respect than the worker group. A variation from the pattern occurs in the Kazakh SSR, where the proportion of employees to peasants to workers was 3:3:3 in 1947, 2:1:1 in 1951, and 3:4:2 in 1955. In the Uzbek SSR and the Kirgiz SSR the worker-peasant group together equals that of employees, in the Tadzhik SSR they represent less than 40 per cent of the total. There are less worker deputies than peasant deputies in the Tadzhik and Kirgiz republics. No social breakdown of deputies is available for the Turkmen SSR.

The breakdown by occupation of the deputies is available only for the Kazakh, Kirgiz, and Uzbek republics. It illustrates again the preponderance of the managerial class. In each case, the officials of the Party, soviet and economic apparatus comprise more than 50 per cent of the total number of deputies.

The breakdown of deputies by education varies somewhat in the five republics. (See Table XIV.) This breakdown probably reflects the educational level of the leading personnel in each republic. The percentage of deputies with higher and incomplete higher education in 1955 was highest in Kazakhstan and Turkmenia (51 per cent of the total). Uzbekistan (with 44 per cent) and Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan (with 42 per cent and 43 per cent respectively) followed. The percentage of deputies, with primary and incomplete

Table 2.b.XIII. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Social Groups[1]

Republic	Year	Percentage of Total		
		Workers	Peasants	Employees
Kazakh SSR	1947	32	35	33
	1951	25	25	50
	1955	27	39	34
Uzbek SSR	1947	28	27	45
	1955	10	24	66
Tadzhik SSR	1955	7	25	68
Kirgiz SSR	1947	18	28	54
	1951	15	35	50
	1955	16	34	50

---

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 March 20; 1951 March 30; 1955 March 30.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1951 Apr. 22; 1955 March 31.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 19; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1951 May 18; 1955 Apr. 5.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1951 March 19; 1955 March 28.

Table 2.B.XIV. Deputies tc Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Education[1]

Republic	Year	Percentage of Total Higher Education	Incomplete Higher Education	Middle Education	Incomplete Middle and Primary Education
Kazakh SSR	1947	24	4	18	54
	1951	41	6	18.5	34.5
	1955	44	7.5	17	31.5
Uzbek SSR	1947	24	3	24	49
	1955	40	4	27	29
Turkmen SSR	1951	31	n.a.	30	n.a.
	1955	35	16	13	35
Tadzhik SSR	1951	27	11	19	43
	1955	26	17	14	43
Kirgiz SSR	1947	17	4	17.5	61.5
	1951	26	10	17	47
	1955	29	13	11	47

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 March 20; 1951 March 30; 1955 March 30.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1951 Apr. 22; 1955 March 31.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 19; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1951 May 18; 1955 Apr. 5.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1951 March 19; 1955 March 28.

middle education only, is nevertheless rather high in all the republics ranging from 47 per cent of the total in Kirgizia to 29 per cent of the total in Uzbekistan. In the 1947-55 period the number of deputies with higher education almost doubled in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kirgizia. There is no data available for 1947 for Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. Turkmenia shows a small increase in the number of deputies with higher education for 1951-55 period, (comparable to that in the Kazakh and Kirgiz SSR's in the same period). In Tadzhikistan there was no increase.

The age composition of deputies to the Supreme Soviet indicates that this body is composed primarily of the middle-aged group. (See Table XV.) The majority of deputies are between 31 - 50 years old. In 1955, the group's share of the total remained fairly constant at about 70 per cent. The group of youngest deputies (21 to 30 years old) ranges from 10 to 16 per cent while the group of the oldest (51 and over) from 13 to 21 per cent. There has been an increase in the proportion of older deputies in the period 1947 - 1955 in the Kazakh, Uzbek and Turkmen republics. The proportion remained constant in the Kirgiz SSR. There are no comparable data on the Tadzhik SSR. Within the middle-aged group the trend in this period was definitely towards the increase of the older, 41 to 50 group.

To summarize, the analysis of the composition of Supreme Soviets of the five Central Asian republics reveals a certain common pattern. It shows that the non-Party members have little if any representation, on the

Table 2.b.XV. Deputies to Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics, by Age Groups[1]

Republic	Year	Percentage of Total			
		21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50
Kazakh SSR	1947	12	40	38	10
	1951	14.5	26	47.5	12
	1955	10	21	48	21
Uzbek SSR	1947	17	42	32	9
	1955	16	20.5	46	17.5
Turkmen SSR	1951	18	37	35	10
	1955	11	35	40	14
Tadzhik SSR	1955	11	27	42	20
Kirgiz SSR	1947	16	40	31	13
	1951	14	39	34	13
	1955	15	31	41	13

---

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 March 20; 1951 March 30; 1955 March 30.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1951 Apr. 22; 1955 March 31.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 19; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1951 May 18; 1955 Apr. 5.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1951 March 19; 1955 March 28.

republican level, even in such a "rubber-stamp" body as the Supreme Soviet. It shows little participation of women in political activities. It further shows that officialdom of various designations comprises an absolute majority of the leading personnel in the republics, and that the average age of the deputies tends to increase. On the other hand, even assuming that the deputies are among the best educated elements in the area, the educational level is quite impressive considering the backwardness of the area in the recent past. The analysis also shows that the Supreme Soviets provide adequate representation for major ethnic groups of the area.

Local Soviets

To supplement the picture obtained from the analysis of the composition of Supreme Soviets it is necessary to review the composition of the local soviets. Election bulletins are published after each election, giving the total number of deputies in all the local soviets, with percentage of deputies - Party and non-Party members. (See Table XVI.)

The percentage of deputies who are also Party members is still very high, though not as high as in the Supreme Soviets. On the average 50 per cent of the total number of deputies are Party members. Here again the discrimination against the non-Party members is evident if 98 per cent of the population receives only 50 per cent of the seats in the local representative organs of government.

The ethnic composition of the local soviets is available only from the breakdown of

Table 2.b.XVI. Deputies in Local Soviets in Central Asian Republics. Party Members.[1/]

Republic	Year	Total Number of Deputies	Party Members, Percentage of Total
Kaz. SSR.	1948	53,219	52
	1950	57,481	48
	1953	58,796	51
	1955	64,452	52
Uz. SSR.	1948	39,909	47
	1950	43,812	48
	1953	45,038	51
	1955	43,660	54
Kir. SSR.	1948	12,735	47
	1953	14,340	47
	1955	15,356	47
Tu. SSR.	1948	10,102	48
	1955	11,360	49
Ta. SSR.	1948	12,002	44
	1953	11,927	50
	1955	11,865	53

1/ Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1948 Jan. 17; 1950 Dec. 24; 1953 Mar. 13; 1955 Mar. 11.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1948 Jan. 24; 1953 Mar. 12; 1955 Mar. 4.
Pravda Vostoka, 1948 Feb. 18; 1950 Dec. 29; 1953 Mar. 11; 1955 Mar. 4.
Sovetskaia Kirgizia, 1948 Jan. 15; 1953 Mar. 14; 1955 Mar. 11.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1948 Jan. 21; 1955 Mar. 4.

lists of deputies and only the lists for capital cities and oblasts are published in the republican press. Here the percentage of the "Russian" deputies is very high in capital cities (from 40 to 70 per cent of the total). The percentage diminishes in the capital oblasts from 30 to 50 per cent. This is due to the fact that Russian and other non-local population is centered in the cities, and especially in the capital city of each republic. It is assumed here, that the percentage of deputies of local origin in oblasts other than capital oblasts is larger, especially in the predominantly rural areas. This generalization should prove correct for all the republics except Kazakhstan, where, as has been noted previously, the Kazakhs are in a minority. Even in Kazakhstan, the southern oblasts conform to the general Central Asian pattern. Of the data available, the highest percentage of Russian deputies in 1953 occured in Alma-Ata and Frunze cities (more than 70 per cent of the total), the lowest in Stalinabad city (44 per cent of the total).

Data on women deputies in the local soviets is available from official bulletins. The overall percentage in all the local soviets together, in all five republics, in the four election years under review (1948 to 1955) remains above 30 per cent of the total. The percentage is the same as that for women deputies of the Supreme Soviets in these republics. The highest proportion - 36 per cent of the total is noted in 1955 in the Turkmen SSR, the lowest - 32 per cent in 1955 in the Kazakh and Uzbek republics. On the whole, however, the picture presented is uniform for all Soviet Central Asia. The ratio of local women to total deputies is suppressed, just as in the reports on the composition of the Supreme Soviets. The explanation must also be the same - their small number. The breakdown of lists of deputies of individual soviets support this thesis. There we have only the capital cities and oblasts, where, as a rule the general ratio of women is higher - about 40 per cent for cities, 25 - 36 per cent for oblasts. The ratio of local women deputies in individual soviets is from 8 to 21 per cent for cities, and from 11 to 19 per cent for oblasts, i.e., less than half of the total number of women. The ratio for other oblasts and cities would probably be considerably lower. Moslem usages and customs concerning the role of women are still very strong in the countryside. The greatest strides towards emancipation of women have been made in urban centers, and generally around the local focus of power. Rural areas, and especially the wild, hardly-accessible regions have remained almost untouched. According to official information in Kazakhstan in 1948 there were no women chairmen of oblast soviets, two women deputy chairmen of these soviets, and three women-chairmen of city and rayon soviets.

Generally speaking, a review of the composition of soviets shows that, though participation of native ethnic groups in representative bodies of the government corresponds to their actual ratio in the population and is even weighted in their favor, female participation is still low. The composition of the soviets also reveals the unquestioned hegemony of the Communist Party.

Executive Bodies

Whatever data are available on the composition of executive bodies in the Soviet republics of Central Asia have been obtained from a few, widely-scattered press notices and from a breakdown of lists of members and lists of awards. The only available data refer to ethnic and sex composition.

The ratio of natives in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of the four republics is rather high - from 46 per cent of the total in Kirgizia in 1955 to 86 per cent of the total in Tadzhikistan in the same year. (See Table XVII.) Data on Turkmenia are not available. The decrease in the ratio of natives in the 1947 - 1955 period for the two republics for which information is available should be noted. The ratio of women in the Presidium remains at more than 25 per cent with a relatively high percentage of native women. (See Table XIX.)

The ratio of natives in the Council of Ministers is approximately the same as in the Presidium, from 48 per cent in Kazakhstan in 1955 to 83 per cent in Tadzhikistan for the same year. (See Table XVIII.) During the years under review, there is a slight decrease in the number of natives in the Kazakh and Uzbek Councils of Ministers, while in Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan the number increased. (Information on Turkmenia is again missing.)

Generally speaking, Tadzhikistan seems to have the highest native participation in government of all the republics.

Table 2.b.XVII. Presidium of Supreme Soviets in Central Asian Republics. Local Nationals*1/

Republic	Year	Total Number of Members	Local Nationals Percentage of Total
Kazakh SSR	1951	19	74
Uzbek SSR	1947	18	83
	1955	17	76
Kirgiz SSR	1947	14	79
	1955	13	46
Tadzhik SSR	1955	14	86

* Including chairmen and deputy chairmen.

1/Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1951 Apr. 1.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1955 March 29.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 18; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1955 Apr. 6.

Table 2.b.XVIII. Council of Ministers in Central Asian Republics. Local Nationals*1/

Republic	Year	Total Number of Members	Local Nationals Percentage of Total
Kazakh SSR	1951	44	60
	1955	31	48
Uzbek SSR	1947	31	81
	1955	32	78
Kirgiz SSR	1947	30	60
	1955	29	69
Tadzhik SSR	1947	29	76
	1955	23	83

* Including chairmen and deputy chairmen.

1/Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1951 Apr. 1; 1955 Apr. 2.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1947 May 7; 1951 Apr. 24; 1955 March 30.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 18; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1955 Apr. 6.

Table 2.b.XIX. Women Members of Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of Central Asian Republics[1]

		Supreme Soviet			Council of Ministers		
		Total Number of Members	Percentage of Total		Total Number of Members	Percentage of Total	
Republic	Year		Women	Local Women		Women	Local Women
Kazakh SSR	1951	19	26	26	44	2	2
	1955	-	-	-	31	3	3
Uzbek SSR	1947	18	11	11	31	6	3
	1953	-	-	-	23	4	4
	1955	17	29	8	32	3	3
Kirgiz SSR	1951	-	-	-	30	3	3
	1955	13	23	15	29	10	10
Tadzhik SSR	1947	-	-	-	29	0	0
	1951	-	-	-	27	4	4
	1955	14	7	7	23	13	13

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1951 Apr. 1; 1955 Apr. 2.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1947 May 7; 1955 March 30.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 18; 1953 May 31; 1955 March 27, 22.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1951 May 19; 1955 Apr. 6.

As a rule, the ministers of Internal Affairs (MVD) and State Security (MGB) are imported Russians.

The ratio of women in the Council of Ministers is lower than that in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (See Table XIX.) Only in one case, in Tadzhikistan in 1955 was the ratio higher than 10 per cent of the total. In general, the ratio is less than five per cent. In all cases, except in the Uzbek SSR in 1947, when there was an equal number of native and non-native women, all the women in the Council of Ministers are natives. Except in the Uzbek SSR, where there was a decrease, there has been an increase in the number of women in the Councils of Ministers, as between 1947 and 1955.

According to official statements published in Sovetskaia Kirgizia, the percentage of Kirgiz in the total number of chairmen of the rayon and city soviets was 73 per cent in 1946, 74 - 76 per cent in 1949, and 81 per cent in 1952. A breakdown of awards in 1945 for the Uzbek Republic as a whole reveals that 100 per cent of chairmen of rayon executive committees decorated were of local nationality.

A review of the names of chairmen of executive committees in 22 rayons in Tadzhikistan mentioned in a speech shows that 95 per cent of them were local nationals, while only nine per cent were women.

A definite pattern exists in the placement of natives and non-natives in the highest executive bodies. The top position is always occupied by a native of a given republic, the second post, however, is almost always reserved for a non-native. (See Tables XX, XXI.) On the average this seems to be true also for the lower level in the pyramid of the soviets down to the oblast and large city. On the other hand, the rayon soviets, and especially the rural and settlement soviets are staffed almost exclusively by the local nationals.

A pattern of placement of nationals similar to that in the higher executive bodies also appears in the territorial party organization.

Natives in the Government Apparatus

The ratio of local nationals in the apparatus of government agencies is generally very low, depending however on the type of agency.

The apparatus of such security agencies as MVD and MGB seem to be staffed predominantly by the non-local nationals, although there is very little information available. Table XXII gives the ratio of local nationals in the apparatus of the two agencies and MVD troops in the three border republics, obtained from the ethnic breakdown of lists of awards. In the apparatus of agencies the ratio is larger than that among the troops themselves, where the native element is almost non-existent. Nearly all the chiefs of NKVD and NKGB oblast administrations in Uzbekistan in 1945 were Russians. There is reason to suppose that a similar situation exists in the other republics.

Table 2.b.XX. Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Presidiums of Supreme Soviets of Central Asian Republics. Ethnic Presentation[1]

	Kazakh SSR			Uzbek SSR		Kirgiz SSR			Tadzhik SSR			Turkmen SSR		
Function	1947	1951	1955	1947	1955	1947	1951	1955	1947	1951	1955	1947	1951	1955
Chairman	K	K	K	U	U	K	K	K	T	T	T	T	T	T
Deputy Chairman	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	K	R	R	T	R	R	R
Deputy Chairman	K	K	K	U	U	K	K	R	T	T	T	T	T	T
Deputy Chairman		K	R	U	U									

---

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 March 22; 1951 March 18; 1955 Apr. 2.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1947 March 18; 1951 Apr. 1; 1955 March 22.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 March 18; 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1947 March 18; 1951 May 19; 1955 Apr. 6.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1947 March 18; 1951 Apr. 1; 1955 March 22.

Table 2.b.XXI. Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of Central Asian Republics. Ethnic Presentation[1]

Function	Kaz SSR 1955	Uz SSR 1955	Kir SSR 1955	Ta SSR 1955	Tu SSR 1955
Chairman	K	U	K	T	T
First Deputy Chairman	R	R	R	R	
First Deputy Chairman	K				
Deputy Chairmen	R	U	K	T	R
" "	K	R	R	T	R
" "	R	U	K	R	T
" "	K	U	K		T
" "		U			R
" "		U			

---

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1955 Apr. 2.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1955 March 29.
Pravda Vostoka, 1955 March 27.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1955 Apr. 6.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1955 March 22.

Table 2.b.XXII. Officials of Local Nationality in the Appartus of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (NKVD, MVD) and State Security (NKGB, MGB) and the NKVD Troops.[1] (Percentage of Total)

Year	Agency	Uz SSR	Tu SSR	Ta SSR
1945	NKVD - NKGB Appartus	25		
"	NKVD troops - Turkestan District		8	
1946	NKVD border troops			7
1955	Committee on State Security - officials			23

Note: The name NKVD and NKGB was changed to MVD and MGB in 1946. MGB was reorganized into the Committee of State Security in 1954.

[1] Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1946 March 9; 1955 Jan. 8.
Pravda Vostoka, 1945 Jan. 22.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1945 March 13.

Employment of native officials is notoriously low in agencies which require special education and technical skill. There are some data available for all the republics, obtained from the ethnic breakdown of lists of awards to officials in various branches. In the finance-credit system, for example, in 1952 in Kirgizia only 20 per cent of decorated officials were of local origin; in 1953 in Turkmenia - 31 per cent; in Alma-Ata Oblast of Kazakhstan - nine per cent. Among the decorated officials of the telecommunications system in various oblasts, in 1954 in Ashkhabad Oblast there were six per cent local officials, in Krasnovodsk Oblast five per cent; in Frunze Oblast - 0.5 per cent. In the whole of Tadzhikistan among various ranks of officials of communications organs the ratio of Tadzhiks fluctuated between three to thirteen per cent.

Some data concerning the ratio of officials of local origin in the apparatus of various ministries have been published in the local press in connection with criticism of their small number. In Kazakhstan in 1948, Kazakhs in the Ministries of Health and Local Industry were only two per cent of the total, in the Ministries of Sovkhozes, Agriculture and Meat and Dairy Products Industry, from 10 to 14 per cent. In Uzbekistan in 1947, the ratio of Uzbeks among officials of the apparatus of 32 republican institutions (ministries and various agencies) augmented only to 9.8 per cent of the total.

The situation is different in rural administrations at the rayon level. The great majority of administrative, Party and soviet officials are local nationals. The general breakdown of lists of awards to the so-called agricultural leaders shows a very high ratio of natives; from 47 per cent in Kazakhstan in 1948 to 69 per cent in Turkmenia in 1945, 85 per cent in Tadzhikistan and 89 per cent in Uzbekistan in 1948. No breakdown was available for Kirgizia.

Even in the rural administration, however, the majority of technical positions, such as agricultural specialists and MTS personnel are Russians or other non-local elements. An ethnic breakdown of a large list of awards to agricultural leaders, by occupation, in the Tadzhik SSR in 1948 is included in Table XXIII.

On the whole, the above analysis shows that while native participation in the soviet and rural administration apparatus is proportionally adequate, their number among officials of the government republican apparatus is very small, and in technical posts and security agencies almost non-existent.

Pattern of Composition

To summarize, the analysis of the composition of government in the five Central Asian republics it should be noted that there is a certain definite pattern which repeats itself throughout the region.

The ethnic and sex composition of deputies of the Supreme Soviet and of the local soviets is almost identical in all the republics. The weight of Party members among the elite is also identical and very high.

Table 2.b.XXIII. Tadzhik SSR. Local Nationals in Rural Administration. By Occupation. 1948[1]

Occupation	Total	Percentage of Total
Chairmen, Rayon Soviet Executive Committees	3	100
Chairmen, Kishlak Soviets	10	100
Rayon agricultural officials	11	18
Rayon Party Committee Secretaries	9	67
Rayon Party Committee Department Chiefs	6	83
MTS directors	10	30
MTS personnel	116	31
Kolkhoz chairmen and deputy chairmen	88	90
Kolkhoz officials	34	94
Kolkhoz brigade leaders	130	93
Kolkhoz link leaders	410	95

---

[1] Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1948 March 3-12.

Participation of natives in all phases of government also falls into a general pattern throughout the region, with the possible exception of Kazakhstan where the non-Kazakh population is in the majority. Representative positions are occupied by the natives, but in most cases their advisers are Russians. Organs of security are in the hands of the Russians. To judge from military personalities occasionally mentioned in the local press, the Army Command is also manned by Russians. Specialists and technicians are in the main Russians, although a number of native names are listed for technical positions. The great majority of officials in the Soviet structure and lower territorial organs of government agencies are natives.

The predominance of Russians in technical positions does not seem to imply any special discrimination, but is simply a result of a shortage of trained specialists and technicians among the native population. On the other hand, the presence of Russians in the security agencies, the Army and at the second highest level of higher executive agencies indicates a deliberate policy. Strategically placed non-local nationals guarantee control over any nascent local nationalism and conformity to the interests of the Soviet Union as a whole as against local interests

The lower level of participation of women in government bodies is due to the unwillingness of women to come forward rather than to any discrimination policy. On the contrary, the passivity of women is continuously criticized and many efforts are made by the Party and the government to draw them into the political and economic life of the region.

Special Problems

There are a number of special problems which plague administration in Central Asia which are revealed by frequent and repeated criticism in the local press of all five republics.

It seems that the soviets at the rayon and rural level systematically violate constitutional provisions on frequency of sessions, and of meetings of their executive committees. Both sessions and meetings are few and far between. For example, in 1952 in Turkmenia only 32 per cent of rural soviets held sessions at scheduled intervals.

Another complaint is that the soviet executive committees use mountains of paper and pass many regulations and decisions, but forget to check on their implementation. Also, no attention is paid to complaints of the people directed to the soviets.

There is repeated criticism of poor management by the soviets in the economic field, especially with respect to local industry and agriculture.

The latter complaint is closely connected with charges that local executive committee officials allow, condone and frequently participate in violations of Kolkhoz statutes for which they are responsible. There are many cases recorded where such officials are fired from their jobs for this kind of abuse. Another kind of charge frequently repeated against local officials is the charge of embezzlement of state funds and property, bribes, nepotism and friendship ties in choosing personnel for remunerative posts and improper use of official positions for personal gain. Occasionally similar criticism is directed at officials higher in the hierarchy, sometimes even at a minister.

Some of the frequent accusations concern the practice of artificial inflation of administrative staffs, both in the government apparatus and rural administration units (including Kolkhozes) and consequent increase in expenditures on administrative overhead costs.

One of the serious problems in administration seems to be a very high turnover among officials, especially in rural administrations. There are few exact figures available on the subject and these are fragmentary.

In Kirgizia, for example, in the first nine months of 1949 there were changes in 24 per cent of the posts of chairmen of city and rayon soviets, in 26 per cent of the posts of managers of rayon land offices, and in 22 per cent of posts of sovkhoz directors. In the first eight months of 1952 the turnover in the posts of chairmen of city and rayon soviets increased to 53 per cent. In Uzbekistan, in 1946 and the first four months of 1947, the turnover of city and rayon soviet chairmen is described as very high, 44 per cent of directors of cotton and grain sovkhozes were changed, and in some oblasts as many as 50 per cent of MTS directors.

There are no exact data available on the other republics. Their press, however, records frequent criticism of the high turnover among administrative officials. The overall turnover figures are probably high and thus embarassing to publish.

Such turnover is connected with the common practice of simply transferring officials from post to post, when they are found to have committed abuses. With the help of personal connections such officials are not dismissed permanently, but permitted to continue in the apparatus in similar rank but in a different locality.

The entire government structure (jointly with the Party) gets the blame for any of the economic crises which arise from time to time in industrial and agricultural production and state deliveries.

Summary

The territorial-administrative system of government in Central Asia is built on the same pattern as in the USSR as a whole, with certain local variations reflecting specific conditions in the area. Representation of the native element in the government apparatus is at a level to be expected but the driving power and control is provided by the Russians. Sensitive agencies are in Russian hands. Problems and shortcomings of the administration are on the whole similar to that in the rest of the Soviet Union, with some problems being felt more acutely owing to the local conditions.

Annex "A." 2.b.

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Chapter Bibliography

Administrativno-Territorialnoe Delenie	1941
——	1949
——	1954
Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed., Turkmen SSR	1926-1947
Constitution of the Kazakh SSR	1950
Constitution of the Kirgiz SSR	1950
Constitution of the Tadzhik SSR	1950
Constitution of the Turkmen SSR	1950
Constitution of the Uzbek SSR	1950
Izvestiia	1956, Jan.26
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda	1945-1956
Kommunist Tadzhikistana	1945-1956
Konstitutsiia Soiuza SSR	1937
Pravda	1956, Jan.26
Pravda Vostoka	1945-1956
Sotsialisticheskoe Stroitelstvo Kazakhskoi ASSR	1936
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia	1945-1956
Tadzhikistan	1925
Vyshinskii	1948

Annex "A." 2.c.

POLITICAL DYNAMICS

The Communist Party provides the only available forum for political activity. Its membership is the only road towards advancement. It is the driving force behind all activity in the republics. On the other hand, its ideology and activity, its predominantly "Russian" character in an area with a history of struggle with Russian imperialism, generates special problems.

Potential Oppositionism

The political development of Central Asia has thus been different in a number of ways from that of the Soviet Union as a whole. Central Asia was the last of the pieces to be fitted into the Russian Empire. (The Baltic states, western Belo-Russia and the western Ukraine, and Moldavia have been most recently absorbed by Moscow, but they were with certain exceptions formerly part of the Russian empire, and were free only during the period between the two world wars.) Central Asia was the scene of protracted struggles for independence long after the rest of the USSR was solidified. It should be recalled that only in 1931, 14 years after the October Revolution, was the Basmachi movement finally suppressed.

The various movements for independence in Central Asia have become anathema to the Soviet regime. Just as Trotskyist is a deadly charge in European Russia, the charge of Basmachi or Alash-Ordist is similarly applied in Central Asia. It signifies a political opposition to Stalinism and the Soviet regime.

The peoples of Central Asia are historically and culturally far removed from the Russians. Historical development and cultural ties link Central Asians more closely with the peoples of Chinese Turkestan, Afghanistan and Iran than with European Russia. Therefore any broader relationships would lead to the south and east of Central Asia rather than to the north and west.

In the past, Moscow was keenly aware of this opposing pull. The Russian empire in Central Asia was created in competition with the British in India. The Russians are still impressed with the possibility of centrifugal forces at work in Central Asia, forces tending to draw the region out of the Soviet orbit.

These forces cannot be considered a single agent; they must be viewed in two aspects. The first of these is the force which would pull all or part of Central Asia away from the Soviet Union, but attach it to another political being. The second political force would separate all or part of Central Asia and establish it as a separate political unit. This is the drive for independence. It is probable that independence would unify Central Asia into a single political being.

The term "separatism" was applied to cross-border ideological connections, actual or imputed, at the end of the 1940s, soon after the Second World War. The attack on separatism during this period was not initiated for the first time in Soviet history, but it was conducted most powerfully and the consequences remain to this day. The accusation of cosmopolitanism was bound up with separatism.

The Soviet regime has two principal fears in Central Asia: the pan-Turkic and the pan-Islamic movements, both potentially separatist. If either movement is successful, Central Asia would form part of a political structure outside Soviet control, the former uniting the Turks, the other uniting the Moslems. As the names imply, neither movement would establish an independent Turkestan, Islamic or otherwise, but would join Turkestan to a larger political or cultural being.

In the muster of separatist movements, pan-Iranism should not be overlooked. It is true that little has been said or done about bringing the Tadzhiks into the world of Iran. The Iranians lacked the attractive force and the interest to do so. The Tadzhiks, despite a language affinity to Iran, are closer culturally to the Turks of Central Asia than to Iran.

The pan-Islamic trend must be set aside as a fear existing chiefly in the minds of Soviet ideologists. The cultural orientations of Central Asia generally and the political trends specifically have never revealed a trend toward unification with the Islamic world. The Dzhadid movement was opposed to Islam; the Basmachis did not raise this slogan; the Alash-Orda was further removed from Islam both actually and potentially than were the Basmachis.

The pan-Turkic movement has an element of reality to it. Enver Pasha, for example, came to Central Asia from Turkey in the belief that Turkdom was one, and that he could pursue his political career in any part of it. He was accepted by the Basmachis on that basis. Whether such a spirit is alive today is difficult to say. The only independent Turkic state is Turkey, and at present the government of Turkey is strictly neutral on the subject of pan-Turkism. The government permits cultural exponents of pan-Turkism, such as Zeki Velidi Togan, to write; but no activity is undertaken, and certainly none with the encouragement or authorization of Turkey state officials.

In assessing the Alash-Orda, we may conclude that its sole program was a free and independent Kazakhstan. A generation has passed since its height, and Kazakhstan has changed under the Soviet regime. The northern third of Kazakhstan has developed into an area of Russian settlement. This is the steppe region, where Russians have moved in as farmers, miners, transport workers, city-dwellers. Kazakhs are outnumbered by Russians.

The Kazakh domain is centered farther to the south, and is more closely integrated with the rest of Central Asia. The result of this population movement and the accompanying cultural movement has been to bring the Kazakhs closer to the general political dynamism of Central Asia.

An Alash-Orda of the future would probably unite with the rest of Central Asia. It should be borne in mind that the Alash-Orda was centered close to the Urals, in the northwest of Kazakhstan.

The Basmachi movement was neither pan-Turkic nor pan-Iranian. It arose within the limits of the old Emirate of Bukhara and drew into it Uzbeks and Tadzhiks, the basic population of Bukhara.

These considerations are more pertinent to the political dynamics of Central Asia than the slogans of pan-Turkism, pan-Islamism or pan-Iranianism.

The Kirgiz, the Turkmens and the Kara-kalpaks have not developed political movements. There was a Kirgiz uprising in 1916 in conjunction with the rebellion among neighboring peoples in the same year. During the revolution and civil war there were few signs of independent political development among the Kirgiz.

The Turkmens, too, had a share in the 1916 uprising, but during the revolutionary years that followed, 1917-1922, Turkmens had little of the political activity of the Kazakhs, the Uzbeks and the Tadzhiks.

The possibility of separating from the Russian empire was alive among the Central Asian peoples during the revolutionary years. It would be safe to say that they were little concerned with mere separatism if it would only attach them to another political force. The chief goal of the Alash-Orda and of the Basmachis was to separate from the Russian empire in order to establish political independence. While it is true that such a leader as Enver Pasha came to the Basmachis from another Turkic people, he did not advance the cause of pan-Turkism. He aligned himself with the aspirations of the people themselves. In the combined downfall and crushing of the various local movements in Central Asia, political independence was defeated above all.

Political Awareness of the People

The development of political awareness among the people is a factor exceptionally difficult to analyze. If the question is put in terms of firmness of political convictions, then certain generalities and guesses can be advanced.

The Central Asian peoples during the period prior to Sovietization, that is, roughly until 1930, were a politically amorphous group. Prior to the coming of the Russians they had been ruled by their emirs and khans. Social and political change was slow in Central Asia, and the common people had small relationship to politics. A man who was lucky attracted as little attention to himself as possible. There were overturns in governments, but with only marginal activity on the part of the mass of the people.

In the light of these considerations, therefore, to state that there is a political awareness among the peoples of Central Asia is to say a great deal. There was a political awareness in past centuries, but it was an awareness of the necessity to keep silent and out of the way.

During the brief period of transition from the old to the new during the first two decades of the 20th century, a great series of waves of political activity encompassed Central Asia. This political activity was of all kinds pro-Islamic, anti-Islamic; pro-Russian, anti-Russian (the latter primarily); revolutionary, conservative. There was a brief struggle for independence. The people as a whole were engaged in political activity.

Today, this period is still important in the minds of the intellectuals. More than that cannot be safely said. Nevertheless, it may be conjectured that the intellectual leaders have uttered what is important to the people as a whole. It is significant that the name of the old Dzhadidist leader Adzhizi is repeatedly evoked in the writings of the present generation It has taken many decrees, attacks, minutes and public condemnations backed by secret hearings to bring about surface uniformity of opinion regarding his figure and his role.

The Kazakh intellectuals in recent decades have brought forth the names of past leaders, leaders of the anti-Russian movements, wars and rebellions and a similar fate. These intellectuals have had a purpose similar to Adzhizi's, theirs is a kind of nativism. This revival of the old leaders - Kenesary, Batyr Srym, Nurmuhammed - had been attacked repeatedly, but the movement to re-create the old figures and the old values of the Kazakh peoples dies stubbornly.

The intellectual in Asia is more of a political leader than he is in Europe and America

The novelists, poets and historians who have sought the revival of national heroes and national values have a close rapport with the people. These leaders know the past best because they have access to records of the past. Education is preparation for positions of political leadership. The Soviet regime has not succeeded in monopolizing this philosophy.

Ideologies and the Locus of Political Power

The locus of political power is in the hands of the Communist Party. The Party operates no differently in the Central Asian republics than in the USSR as a whole. (See USSR Handbook.)

It should be noted that there is more to politics than actual power. Older trends, prior to the establishment of the Soviet regime, have not been entirely uprooted. These older trends are the various political movements of Central Asia from 50 to 30 years ago. They covered a variety of political aims, beliefs and programs. They were chiefly independence movements, as we have seen. They have no relation to the actual power structure in Central Asia. The movements no longer exist as movements. Nevertheless, they exist. They play a role as ideologies and ideological orientations. Sometimes ill-defined and vague, rarely openly expressed, they are still perceptible in the writings of the intellectuals. These ideological tendencies are usually known by the form of condemnation to which they are subjected. If the attacks in the Soviet press are repeated often enough then we infer that the political significance of the ideology under attack is serious and important.

The Sufist movement is serious in this light. It was always strong in Central Asia. The leaders and followers were purged continually through the 1930s. The Sufist ideological movement is repeatedly attacked today. This is an instance of a religious movement, once a powerful political organization, now become distilled to an ideological tendency.

The Dzhadidist movement was once a potent secular movement in Central Asia. Its older leadership was repeatedly attacked. On the opposite side of the religious line as compared to Sufism, Dzhadidism is just as important an ideological tendency, measured by the powerful and frequent attacks upon it to this day.

The Basmachi movement no longer exists as an organization. Nevertheless it exists as a political rallying point, indications of which are to be seen often in the Central Asian press.

The Structure of the Party

The structure of the Party in the Union republics of Central Asia is the same as in all the other republics of the Soviet Union. The structure is shown on Chart I. It parallels and controls the governmental administrative machinery.

The number of Party oblast, rayon and city committees is the same in general as the number of oblasts, rayons and cities in each republic.

The Karakalpak ASSR has no special status as far as the Party organization is concerned: the highest Party organization there is the Karakalpak Oblast Committee, which implies that from the viewpoint of the Party the Karakalpak ASSR is an oblast.

Total Party membership in a republic is organized into a network of primary Party organizations. A significant increase in the number of primary Party organizations in Central Asia was registered in the 1940 - 1949 period, owing to the influx of new members during and after the war. In the Kazakh SSR, the number increased twofold; in the Uzbek SSR threefold; and in the Kirgiz SSR almost fivefold over 1940. No data are available for the Turkmen and Tadzhik Republics; there were however a number of notices in the local press signifying to increases there. A slight decrease in the number of primary Party organizations took place after 1949 due to Party consolidation.

Party control is exercized by means of a well-developed apparatus of territorial Party organizations under the supervision of a small executive group: secretaries and bureaus of each committee. The lists of departments of the Central Committees of the five republics is given in Table I. Smaller republics have fewer departments. Whenever a specific area of public activity is especially important, special Central Committee departments are provided for its supervision. Similar departments are organized within the Oblast Executive Committees, but they are fewer in number. There are relatively few departments within the Rayon Executive Committees,

Table 2.c.I. Departments of Central Committees of the Party in Central Asian Republics. Latest Available Year[1]

Departments	Kaz SSR 1956	Uz SSR 1954	Kir SSR 1954	Tu SSR 1956	Ta SSR 1952
Women	X	X	X	X	X
Party, Trade Unions, Komsomol		X	X		X
Party Organizations	X			X	
Propaganda and Agitation	X	X	X	X	X
Administrative	X				X
Administration, Finance, and Trade		X	X	X	
Planning, Finance, and Trade	X				X
Agriculture	X	X	X	X	X
Sovkhozes	X				
Industry					X
Transportation					X
Industry and Transportation		X	X	X	
Heavy Industry	X				X
Construction and Construction Materials	X				
Science and VUZ					X
Literature and Art					X
Science and Culture	X		X	X	
Schools	X	X		X	X

Note: Names of the departments obtained from the lists published do not include all departments in existence. There are other departments: Special Department (Security) and Military Department.

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1956 Jan. 28.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1952 Sept. 24.
Pravda Vostoka, 1954 Feb. 18.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1954 Feb. 14.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1956 Jan. 24.

because of the decreasing range of jurisdiction. This decrease applies mainly to the economic departments, political and administrative departments are repeated at every level.

Party Membership

The proportion of Party members in the total population of Central Asia is small - just over two per cent in each republic as contrasted with 3.5 per cent in the USSR as a whole. (See Table II.) Only the Kazakh SSR has a higher ratio - 3.4 per cent in 1956. Data on the Turkmen membership are qualitatively poorer than available data on the other republics. The Turkmen press has not published Party membership figures, nor have they been disclosed at Party congresses. Turkmen figures in Table II are thus computed on the basis of the number of delegates to the three Turkmen Party congresses. Since the ratio of Party members per delegate was not given, it is assumed that the same ratio as in the two other smaller republics (Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan - 100 members per delegate) applies. The figures thus obtained, however, seem too large in comparison with the Party membership in the other republics, even though membership estimates obtained by this method are always slightly larger than the exact figures. There are no indications that the Party in Turkmenia is stronger than anywhere else in the region. The systematic lack of information indicates just the opposite. Thus, it is more probable that the Party strength in Turkmenia is somewhere in the vicinity of 30,000 or less.

Table 2.c.II. Party Members in Proportion to Total Population in Central Asian Republics[1]

Republic	Year	Total Party Membership Number (in Thousands)	 Percentage of Total Population
Kaz SSR	1940	109	1.77
	1949	229	2.75
	1956	260	3.42
Uz SSR	1940	67	1.07
	1949	133	2.04
	1956	150	2.09
Kir SSR	1940	16	1.09
	1949	48	2.53
	1956	48	2.37
Tu SSR	1952	45	3.39
	1956	44 or 30[X]	3.27 or 2.[X]
Ta SSR	1948	36	2.23
	1954	38	2.17

Note: Population figures according to Dr. Krader's estimates. When no figure was available for a given year, population estimate for a previous or a subsequent year was used.

[X] See text.

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 Feb. 26; 1956 Jan. 26.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1948 Dec. 22; 1954 Jan. 24.
Pravda Vostoka, 1949 March 2; 1956 Jan. 28.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 11, Feb. 13; 1956 Jan. 27.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1952 Sept. 21; 1956 Jan. 22.

Party membership in Central Asia as a whole more than doubled between 1940 and 1949. There has been a small drop in the membership figure in the 1949 - 1954 period, owing to the consolidation of ranks and a significant number of expulsions of the hastily incorporated elements during the 1940 - 1949 period. This temporary decrease did not alter the steady upward trend in Party membership figures from 1940 to 1956.

A review of Party strength in various oblasts of the republics shows that industrial and urbanized areas have a much higher proportion of Party members than rural areas. In some cases, Party strength is centered around the capital city and oblast. In Tadzhikistan, for example, about 50 per cent of total membership in 1954 was centered in Stalinabad city and Leninabad Oblast and city. In 1951, Frunze city had about 10 per cent of total Party membership in Kirgizia. In 1940, Tashkent city had about 20 per cent and in 1952 Tashkent city and Oblast had about 30 per cent of the total party membership in Uzbekistan.

The Party membership in all the republics is supplemented by that of the Young Communist League (Komsomol) and the Pioneers.

Membership figures in the five republics are given in Table III. Both the Pioneers and the Komsomol provide political indoctrination for the chosen youth of the region, groom the future members of the Communist Party, and provide the network of control and indoctrination for youth and children in general. Their

Table 2.c.III. Komsomol Membership in Central Asian Republics.1/
(In Thousands)

Year	Kazakh SSR	Uzbek SSR	Kirgiz SSR	Turkmen SSR	Tadzhik SSR
1946					55
1947	270	208			
1948	290		83		70
1949	291	280			
1950			105	c. 74	
1951	400	500			
1952	483	517	123	86	104
1954	558			100	
1955	655	600	134		

1/ Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kazakhskaia SSR; Kirgizskaia SSR.
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 Nov. 5; 1948 June 5; 1949 Feb. 26; 1951 July 11; 1954 March 3; 1955 Dec. 23.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1946 Dec. 25; 1949 Jan. 20; 1952 March 13.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 Feb. 2; 1949 March 2; 1951 Jan. 17; 1952 Feb. 28; 1956, Jan. 28.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Jan. 25; 1950 July 26; 1952 Sept. 21; 1955 Dec. 28.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1952 Sept. 26; 1954 Feb. 19.

membership is considerably larger than that of the Party itself. In the post-war period, membership of both these organizations grew steadily. The ratio of Komsomol and Pioneer membership to the total population is not uniform for all the republics for all the years; this contrasts with Party membership, but conforms to a certain pattern. Komsomol membership in 1955 in all the republics amounted to six to eight per cent of the total population - three to four times Party membership. The Pioneer membership is larger.

Composition of the Organs of the Party

According to the Party Statutes, the highest Party body in a Republic is a republican Party Congress. The latter is composed of the delegates of all the lower Party organizations and is supposed to discuss current problems facing the Party and to provide guiding principles for its operation between congresses. It elects the Central Committee. The Party delegates to the congresses comprise all the ruling elite in the republic. An analysis of the composition of the delegates to the congress therefore provides an insight into the origin, occupation, education and general background of the ruling elite. Unlike the deputies to the Supreme Soviets, each delegate represents a position of power in his respective locality or branch.

Data on the composition of congress delegates are available from the reports of the congresses' Mandate Commissions published in the local press. Only the breakdown of voting delegates (i.e., those representing Party members, but not candidates) was given. The number of non-voting delegates, in any case, is very small and does not alter the general picture

1. Ethnic breakdown. (See Table IV.) On the whole, the ratio of local nationals to total Party delegates corresponds to the weight of their ethnic group in the respective republics. (Similar to the ratio of deputies of native origin in the Supreme Soviet.) The proportion of local nationals in the Kazakh and Tadzhik Party congresses is slightly higher - about 55 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. The proportion of local nationals in Uzbekistan amounts to just over 60 per cent; in Kirgizia to just over 50 per cent. No ethnic breakdown of deputies has been given in the reports of the Mandate Commission in Turkmenia.

2. Sex breakdown. The ratio of women to total Party delegates is much lower than the ratio of women in representative government bodies. Throughout the years in all the republics the ratio ranges from 10 to 20 per cent of the total. In the 1956 congresses the ratio was between 14 (in the Uzbek SSR) and 17 (in the Kirgiz SSR) per cent for all the republics. The ratio of women to total Party membership is known for only two republics, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan - 29 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in 1952. In both cases, the ratio of women delegates to the congresses is lower than their ratio to total membership. The number of local women among the delegates was given in only a few instances. The number does not exceed 15 per cent (in 1954 in Turkmenia) and, on the average, remains in the vicinity of 10 per cent of the total number of delegates.

Table 2.c.IV. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Ethnic Origin[1/]

			Total	Percentage of Total				
Republic	Year	Congress	Number of Delegates	Local Nationals	Other Central Asian Nationals	Russian	Ukranian	Other
Kaz SSR	1949	4th Congress*	709	53		34	6	7
Uz SSR	1952	11th Congress*	683	53	6	31	10	
	1956	13th Congress	828	58	5	26	11	
Kir SSR	1949	5th Congress	396	50	6	30	9	5
	1952	6th Congress	390	50	Included in "Other"	30	20	
	1956	8th Congress	465	46	Included in "Other"	35	19	
Ta SSR	1954	9th Congress	325	57	13	22		8

* Percentage given in Report of Mandate Commission

[1/] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 Feb. 28.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1954 Jan. 24.
Pravda Vostoka, 1952 Sept. 24; 1956 Jan. 29.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 13; 1952 Sept. 22; 1956 Jan. 27.

3. Breakdown by occupation. (See Table V .) On the whole, the group composed of various kinds of officials (party functionaries, soviet and administration officials etc.,) outweighs the group composed of the so-called industrial and agricultural workers. In 1956, in all the republics the officials group comprised from 60 to 70 per cent of the total number of delegates, with agricultural and industrial workers occupying the remainder of the seats. Throughout the years under review, the weight of the group of officials have decreased slightly. Officials of various denominations comprise the unquestionable majority of the ruling elite in Central Asia.

In three cases, in the Kazakh SSR and Turkmen SSR in 1956, and in the Kirgiz SSR in 1952, the figures given for the officials, workers and agricultural workers groups do not add up to the total number of delegates. This would indicate the presence of another small group of delegates with a non-specified occupation. A new category of delegates was added to the breakdown in 1956 in Uzbekistan and Kirgizia - the representatives of the Party in the armed forces of these republics. In both cases, they represent about three per cent to the total number of delegates. It is possible that the group of unspecified occupation in the Kazakh and Turkmen Republics also refers to the armed forces group. There are army troops and MVD Border Guards stationed in the Turkestan Military District, Turkmenia being a border republic. Troops are also stationed in Kazakhstan, not to mention the MVD forces in charge of the slave labor camps.

Table 2.e.V. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Occupation[1]

				Percentage of Total				
Republic	Year	Congress	Total Number of Delegates	Party Functionaries	Soviet/ Administration Officials	Other "Employees"	Industrial Workers	Agricultural Workers
Kaz SSR	1949	4th Congress*	709	45	28		27	
	1956	8th Congress*	908	37	11	13	26	
Uz SSR	1956	13th Congress	828	40	24	7	13	16
Kir SSR	1949	5th Congress	396	41	25	19	5	10
	1952	6th Congress**	390	37	23		9	21
	1956	8th Congress	465	29	20	18	13	20
Tu SSR	1956	13th Congress**	415	29	21	9		18
Ta SSR	1954	9th Congress	325	71			12	17

* Percentages given in Report of Mandate Commission.
** Number of delegates given in breakdown does not add up to total.

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 Feb. 28; 1956 Jan. 27.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1954 Jan. 24.
Pravda Vostoka, 1956 Jan. 29.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 13; 1952 Sept. 22; 1956 Jan. 27.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1956 Jan. 22.

4. Breakdown by education. (See Table VI.) Judging by the reports, the delegates to Party congresses are generally well-educated people. In 1956, the ratio of delegates with higher, incomplete higher and middle education ranged from 70 to 80 per cent of the total. The highest percentage, 83, is noted in the Uzbek SSR, the lowest, 73, in Kirgizia and Turkmenia. Within this group there was throughout the years an increase in the ratio of delegates with completed higher education. The remaining delegates - 20 to 30 per cent - are those with incomplete middle, and with primary education.

5. Breakdown by Age. (See Table VII.) The overwhelming majority of delegates - more than 80 per cent of the total - are in the middle age group, (a higher ratio than among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet). The youngest group, from 20 to 30 years old usually comprise less than 10 per cent of the total, except in Uzbekistan where none of the delegates was found in this group, but four per cent of the delegates were below 21 years old. The oldest group - above 50 years old - accounts on the average for more than 10 per cent of the total. (In both cases the ratio is smaller than that for the deputies to the Supreme Soviet.)

6. Breakdown according to the period of Party membership. (See Table VIII.) There are almost no Old Bolsheviks among delegates to Party congresses in Central Asia. There is, at the most one or two delegates who were members of the Party before 1917. In 1956 the majority of the delegates joined the Party in the 1931-1945 period (65 - 70 per cent of the total).

Table 2.c.VI. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Education 1/

<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th colspan="5">Percentage of Total</th></tr>
<tr><th>Republic</th><th>Year</th><th>Congress</th><th>Total Number of Delegates</th><th>Higher Education</th><th>Incomplete Higher Education</th><th>Middle Education</th><th>Incomplete Middle Education</th><th>Primary Education</th></tr>
<tr><td>Kaz SSR</td><td>1949</td><td>4th Congress*</td><td>709</td><td>29</td><td colspan="2">43</td><td colspan="2">28</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1956</td><td>8th Congress*</td><td>908</td><td>42</td><td colspan="2">33</td><td colspan="2">25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Uz SSR</td><td>1952</td><td>11th Congress*</td><td>683</td><td>38</td><td>24</td><td>22</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1956</td><td>13th Congress</td><td>828</td><td colspan="2">65</td><td>18</td><td colspan="2">17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kir SSR</td><td>1940</td><td>4th Congress*</td><td></td><td colspan="3">28</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1949</td><td>5th Congress</td><td>396</td><td>23</td><td>11</td><td>32</td><td>17</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1952</td><td>6th Congress</td><td>390</td><td>32</td><td>18</td><td>22</td><td colspan="2">28</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1956</td><td>8th Congress</td><td>465</td><td>40</td><td>19</td><td>15</td><td colspan="2">26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tu SSR</td><td>1954</td><td>12th Congress*</td><td>405</td><td>30</td><td colspan="2">40</td><td colspan="2">30</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1956</td><td>13th Congress</td><td>415</td><td>41</td><td colspan="2">32</td><td colspan="2">27</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ta SSR</td><td>1954</td><td>9th Congress</td><td>325</td><td>33</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td colspan="2">23</td></tr>
</table>

* Percentage given in Report of Mandate Commission.

1/ Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 Feb. 28; 1956 Jan. 27.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1954 Jan. 24.
Pravda Vostoka, 1952 Sept. 24; 1956 Jan. 29.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 13; 1952 Sept. 22; 1956, Jan. 27.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1954 Feb. 17; 1956 Jan. 22.

Table 2.c.VII. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Age[1]

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Republic</th><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th rowspan="2">Congress</th><th rowspan="2">Total Number of Delegates</th><th colspan="5">Percentage of Total</th></tr>
<tr><th>Below 25</th><th>26-30</th><th>31-40</th><th>40-50</th><th>Over 50</th></tr>
<tr><td>Kaz SSR</td><td>1949</td><td>4th Congress*</td><td>709</td><td colspan="2">8</td><td>47</td><td>41</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Uz SSR</td><td>1952</td><td>11th Congress*</td><td>683</td><td colspan="3">42</td><td>48</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1956</td><td>13th Congress</td><td>828</td><td>4**</td><td>0</td><td>31</td><td>53</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kir SSR</td><td>1949</td><td>5th Congress</td><td>396</td><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>41</td><td>44</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1952</td><td>6th Congress</td><td>390</td><td colspan="3">49</td><td>43</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1956</td><td>8th Congress</td><td>465</td><td colspan="3">43</td><td>44</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tu SSR</td><td>1956</td><td>13th Congress</td><td>415</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>34</td><td>48</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ta SSR</td><td>1954</td><td>9th Congress</td><td>325</td><td colspan="2">10</td><td>40</td><td>44</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>

* Percentage given in Report of Mandate Commission.

** Below 20.

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 Feb. 28.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1954 Jan. 24.
Pravda Vostoka, 1952 Sept. 24; 1956 Jan. 29.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 13; 1952 Sept. 22; 1956 Jan. 27.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1956 Jan. 22.

Table 2.c.VIII. Voting Delegates to Party Congresses, by Period of Party Membership[1]

				Percentage of Total				
Republic	Year	Congress	Total Number of Delegates	Before 1917	1918-1930	1931-1940	1941-1945	After 1946
Kaz SSR	1949	4th Congress*	709	.4	26	49	19	6
Uz SSR	1952	11th Congress*	683	.2	18	40	30	12
	1956	13th Congress	828	13		29	36	22
Kir SSR	1949	5th Congress	396	.5	22	40	35.5	2
	1952	6th Congress	390	.3	15.6	34.6	34.1	15.4
	1956	8th Congress	465	.4	10.6	29	39	21
Tu SSR	1956	13th Congress	415	.2	12.3	37.1	29.4	21
Ta SSR	1954	9th Congress	325	.3	13	34	35.7	17

* Percentage given in Report of Mandate Commission.

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 Feb. 28.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1954 Jan. 24.
Pravda Vostoka, 1952 Sept. 24; 1956 Jan. 29.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 13; 1952 Sept. 22; 1956 Jan. 27.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1956 Jan.22.

A group of Party members admitted in the period from 1918 to 1930 remains at about 10 per cent of the total, and a group of new members who joined in the post-war period at about 20 per cent of the total. There is a slight deviation from the pattern of the two latter groups in Kazakhstan in 1949 (the latest available breakdown), but this may be due partly to the time element. Thus, 90 per cent of the total number of congress delegates, the ruling elite of the republics, joined the Party at the time of Stalin's ascendancy in the Soviet Union.

The analysis of the congress delegates shows that the ratio of local nationals among the ruling elite is comparable to their proportion in the total population of the republic. The managerial class of functionaries dominates the group. There are very few women among the elite, and of these even less native women. On the average, the level of delegates' education is rather high. By and large, it is a vigorous middle-aged group. Judging by the time of their admission to the Party, the Congress is a group of functionaries and managers with few, if any, ideological aspirations.

Composition of the Total Membership and Party Apparatus

There are few given data available on the national composition of Communist Parties in Central Asia. The weight of the local ethnic group in the Party was given only for Kazakhstan, where it amounted to 46 per cent of the total in 1945. There is no reason to suppose that the ratio increased in later years. A 1956 issue of

Kazakhstanskaia Pravda states, that in 1956, 11 per cent of the total membership of the Kazakh Party was composed of the new members admitted in the 1954 - 1956 period. The paper continues, that new settlers who came to Kazakhstan from the other republics to cultivate the virgin lands account for the great majority of this group. For the other republics, the ratio has been given only for various groups of Party functionaries.

This information indicates that the weight of the Uzbek Communists in the apparatus under the direct management of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Party amounts to more than 40 per cent. The review of the local press seems to indicate that the overall Uzbek figure in the total membership will be somewhat higher, approximately 60 per cent. At the lowest rung of the apparatus the functionaries are almost exclusively local nationals.

There are more data available on the ratio of Kirgiz nationals in the Kirgiz Communist Party. The ratio of Kirgiz among the so-called leading cadres was 45 per cent in 1949. The ratio for Kirgiz functionaries in the Central Committee and oblasts Party apparatus also remains within the 40 per cent range. Again, as in the Uzbek SSR there are more local nationals among the functionaries at the rayon and city level. A 1949 issue of a local paper gives the percentage of Kirgiz among the functionaries of the Party, trade unions, soviets and Komsomol apparatus at 52 per cent of the total. This figure probably comes close to the actual Kirgiz ratio in the Party membership.

There is only one figure available for Turkmenia, giving the ratio of Turkmen nationals in the "leading cadres" of the Party at 60 per cent. This figure probably also reflects the composition of the total Party membership.

There are no data available on the number of Tadzhiks in the Tadzhik Communist Party. The breakdown of the lists of awards by occupation, appointments and some statements of the leading Party functionaries seem to indicate that the ratio of local nationals in the Party and in the Party apparatus is higher than in any other republic. It is possible that the ratio may be as high as from 60 to 70 per cent of the total number.

The proportion of women in the total Party membership in all the republics is very low. The exact figures of female Party members are suppressed. Only in the two of the five republics, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, has the proportion of women in the total membership been given. This proportion does not exceed 30 per cent. In the other republics, an occasional sex breakdown of Party admission figures gives a ratio of women at below 20 per cent. There are no data available on the ratio of native women to total membership.

Composition of the Central Committee

The Central Committee is the highest permanent body of the Party in the republics.

Information is available on the ethnic and sex composition of the Central Committees of the Party in all the republics, from the breakdown of the lists of members and candidate members printed in the local press. (See Table IX.)

In the Kazakh SSR, the ratio of local nationals in the Central Committee as a whole fell from 60 per cent in 1949 and 1951 to 40 per cent in 1952 and 1956. This decrease reflects the general influx of Russian, Party and economic management personnel in the 1950s. There was a similar decrease in the ratio of local nationals among the chiefs of the departments of the Central Committee and members of the Audit Commission. There was no decrease, however, among the members of the Bureau of the Central Committee, where the ratio remained at 60 per cent.

In the Uzbek SSR, the ratio of local nationals in the Central Committee remains at about 60 per cent throughout. In 1949-56 period there was an increase in their number among the members of the Bureau of the C.C. (from 50 to 70 per cent), the Audit Commission (from 50 to 60 per cent) and the chiefs of the Departments of the C.C. (from 40 to 60 per cent).

The group of local nationals in the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Party decreased from more than 60 per cent to 56 per cent between 1952 and 1956. There was also a decrease in their number among members of the other bodies of the Central Committee, but not in the Audit Commission, where the percentage increased.

In the Turkmen SSR, members of local nationalities occupied 60 per cent of the seats

Table 2.c.IX. Local Nationals and Women in the Central Committee and the Audit Commission of the Communist Party in Central Asian Republics[1]

Republic	Year	Central Committee Local Nat'ls	Central Committee Women	Central Committee Local Women	Bureau of the Central Committee Local Nat'ls	Bureau of the Central Committee Women	Bureau of the Central Committee Local Women	Departments of the Central Committee Local Nat'ls	Departments of the Central Committee Women	Departments of the Central Committee Local Women	Audit Commission Local Nat'ls	Audit Commission Women	Audit Commission Local Women
Kaz SSR	1949	63	7	6	60	6	6	67	11	11	79	11	11
	1951	60	10	8	50	14	14	62	8	8	58	11	11
	1952	53	6	4	56	0	0	54	8	8	54	8	0
	1954	46	5	4	63	0	0		n.a.		59	12	12
	1956	41	7	4	63	0	0	42	8	8	40	4	4
Uz SSR	1949	66	10	6	58	0	0	44	11	11	57	14	14
	1952	62	12	9	56	11	11		n.a.		59	6	6
	1954	68	10	8	67	8	8	63	13	13	78	4	0
	1956	69	9	8	73	10	10		n.a.		67	10	6
Kir SSR	1952	62	12	9	67	0	0	73	9	9	45	18	9
	1954	61	12	9	75	8	8	57	0	0	53	13	7
	1956	56	6	5	64	9	9		n.a.		65	16	11
Tu SSR	1952	63	12	12	62	9	9	54	8	8	45	27	18
	1954	63	11	10	64	9	9	57	0	0	62	23	15
	1956	64	14	11	64	9	9	50	13	13	62	15	8
Ta SSR	1948	63	14	13	47	7	7	50	13	13	69	17	13
	1952	72	14	13	50	7	7	50	8	8	79	6	6
	1954	79	14	13	50	8	8		n.a.		68	0	0
	1956	76	10	9	62	8	8		n.a.		73	5	5

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 March 2; 1951 Dec. 19; 1952 Sept. 25; 1954 Feb. 17; 1956 Jan. 28.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1948 Dec. 24; 1952 Sept. 24; 1954 Jan. 22; 1956 Jan. 31.
Pravda Vostoka, 1949 March 2; 1952 Sept. 23; 1954 Feb. 18; 1956 Jan. 29.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1952 Sept. 24; 1954 Feb. 14; 1956 Jan. 27.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1952 Sept. 24;1954 Feb. 17; 1956 Jan. 22.

in the Central Committee in the years under review. The same ratio applies for the Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Audit Commission. The ratio of natives - chiefs of the Central Committee Departments was lower - around 55 per cent.

Tadzhikistan has the highest ratio of local nationals in the Central Party bodies. For the Central Committee as a whole, the ratio reaches more than 70 per cent, and for the Audit Commission up to 70 per cent. Just over 50 per cent of Bureau and Department chiefs are of native origin.

Female participation in Central Committees does not on the average exceed 10 per cent of the total. The ratio of local women is in most cases slightly lower. In some cases, (Turkmen and Tadzhik SSR) all the women in the Central Committee are of local nationality. (See Table IX.) It should be noted that the ratio of women to the total Party membership, small as it is, is still about double the same ratio in the governing bodies of the Party.

A review of the ethnic and sex composition of Party membership and apparatus shows that there is no apparent discrimination, qualitatively speaking, against the local nationals. Their ratios in general membership and governing bodies of the Party corresponds, by and large, to the proportion of local ethnic groups in the respective republics. At the lowest level of Party hierarchy the ratio of local nationals is even higher. On the other hand, the number of women in the Party is very small. This is not a result of any special discrimination, but is due to the ingrained local customs and traditions and generally passive attitude of women themselves.

The Pattern of Appointments to the Key Party Positions

In all the republics of Soviet Central Asia there is discernible a definite pattern in the place occupied by the local nationals and the "imported" (mostly Russian) elements in the governing bodies of the Party. (Compare with the personal composition of the chairmen of the Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers in the chapter on Government Structure.)

The real governor of a given territorial unit throughout the Soviet Union is the First Secretary of the appropriate Party committee in the area. The same holds true for Soviet Central Asia. Here, however, a certain refinement of the pattern is noticeable. As a rule, First Secretaries of the Central Committees of the republican parties and oblast committees in the area are local nationals. The Second Secretaries are almost always Russians, other Western Slavs or men of other than local national origin. The few exceptions do not disrupt the overall pattern.

The pattern has become noticeable only in the period after the Second World War. It seems that in the pre-war period the consolidation of Soviet power in Central Asia was far from complete. At the time many other regions were considered more important. Rapid industrialization in the 1930s and the war did not leave much time or resources for the fringe areas. The region assumed far greater importance after the war, with the general shift of focus of economic importance towards the East.

An analysis of the ethnic origin of the secretaries of Central Committees of the Party, the Komsomol, and of the Party committees of all the oblasts and capital cities in the region (whenever the names were listed) for the post-war periods reveals a clear pattern for all the areas which are regarded as Central Asia by Russians. (Kazakhstan as a whole has never been regarded as a part of Central Asia, only its southern oblasts.)

In the 1948-56 period, all the First Secretaries of the republican Parties were of local nationality, all the Second Secretaries were of non-local ethnic origin. (See Table X.) The only exception appears in Kazakhstan in 1954, in favor of both the First and Second Secretaries being Russian. This change was caused by the economic crisis in Kazakhstan, and both new Secretaries were Russian Communists of very high standing who were sent to Kazakhstan to remedy the situation. The First Secretary, Ponomarenko, has already returned to the Soviet Union proper, while the Second Secretary, Brezhnev, has remained in Kazakhstan as First Secretary.

The pattern appears among the secretaries of the Komsomol in the republics in the 1955-56 period. There were some exceptions earlier among the secretaries of oblast Party committees in Kazakhstan. The pattern appears since 1952 for all the southern oblasts of the republic. Both in 1952 and 1954, nine out of 16 oblasts had First Secretaries of local ethnic

Table 2.c.X. Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Party in Central Asian Republics. Ethnic Presentation[1]

	Kaz SSR					Uz SSR			Kir SSR			Tu SSR			Ta SSR			
Secretaries	1949	1951	1952	1954	1956	1952	1954	1956	1952	1954	1956	1952	1954	1956	1948	1952	1954	1956
1st Secretary	K	K	K	R	R	U	U	U	K	K	K	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
2nd Secretary	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Secretary	R	K	R	K	K	U	U	U	K	K	K	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Secretary	K	R		K	K			U			R			R	R			R
Secretary	K	R		K	K			U			K			T	T			T

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1949 March 2; 1951 Dec. 19; 1952 Sept. 5; 1954 Feb. 20; 1956 Jan. 28.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1948 Dec. 25; 1952 Sept. 24; 1954 Jan. 22; 1956 Jan. 31.
Pravda Vostoka, 1952 Sept. 23; 1954 Feb. 18; 1956 Jan. 29.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1952 Sept. 24; 1954 Feb. 14; 1956 Jan. 28.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1952 Sept. 24; 1954 Feb. 17; 1956 Jan. 24.

origin.

There were no deviations from the pattern among the oblast committees' secretaries in Uzbekistan and Kirgizia in 1952, 1954 and 1956.

There is one exception in Turkmenia in 1955 for the Mary Oblast, where both the First and Second Secretaries were of local origin.

The only significant difference in ethnic origin of oblast secretaries appears in Tadshikistan in 1952. There only the Gorno-Badakhshan AO conformed to the pattern. In each of the other three oblasts all three secretaries were of local origin, while in Stalinabad city the First and Third Secretaries were Russians, the Second, a local national. It has not been possible to check further, since all but two oblasts in Tadzhikistan have been abolished. This deviation from the pattern may be due in part to a relative scarcity of Russians and other non-local groups in Tadzhikistan, and in part to the personal influence exercised by the First Secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party, Gafurov. In 1948, he stated that there had been a sharp increase in the number of local nationals in the Party, soviet and economic apparatus since 1940. Tadzhikistan is the republic in the region which has the highest ratio of natives both in the Party and in the government apparatus.

It has not been possible to check whether the ethnic pattern in secretary positions also appears at the rayon and city level. It is doubtful since the unit is much smaller and consequently less important. Data available indicate that secretaries of rayon and city committees are mainly of local origin.

It appears as if the Party tacitly classified Central Asia as a colonial area, and arranged its apparatus accordingly. The position of the highest honor, and undoubtedly of great power, stays in the hands of a native. Yet, for all his Communist Party standing he is still a local, and thus not to be implicitly trusted in the area of his origin. To make doubly sure, the position second in importance and almost equal in power goes to a Russian or other "imported Communist" who is not connected in any way with the history, nationality and aspiration of the region. The pattern being repeated in important government positions and in the oblast Party bodies, conformity is assured and at the same time the local ethnic group is given full participation.

Party Education

The Communist Party in each republic operates its own system of schools which disseminate political education and propaganda among the Party members as well as the so-called masses. There are all types of Party political schools, from the lowest to the highest level. The mass network is composed of a system of political schools and circles throughout the republic. There is also a special system of evening Party schools organized by the rayon and city Party committees. Apart from the organized schools there is a system of self-education under supervision of a Party organization to which a student belongs. At the higher level, each republic has a few so-called evening "Marxism-Leninism" universities. Special education and advanced training for Party members is provided by a special two-years school at the Central Committee of the Party in each republic, the so-called "Republican Party School," and by special courses organized by the Central Committee. At the highest level, there is the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the CPSU, where many of the highest party functionaries in the republic are sent for study and special training. Usually a period of study at this school is a step towards advancement on return to the native republic.

Data on the number of students, schools, graduates etc., in the system of political education are scattered and conforming. Available information on the number of students in the mass system of political education is presented in Table XI. The total number of students in the system of political education in all the republics for which the figure was available does not exceed three per cent of the total population in each republic. This includes the students in political schools and circles, rayon and city evening schools in Marxism-Leninism universities and persons engaged in self-study. Data available disclose also, that a great majority of total Party membership in all the republics attend all kinds of political schools; (about 90 per cent of total membership throughout), this being almost a conditio sine qua non for remaining a Party member in good standing. The two facts put together would indicate that very few among the so-called masses benefit from the system of political Party education. (The ratio of Party members in the total population

Table 2.c.XI. System of Party Political Education in Central Asian Republics[1]

Republic	Year	Students in Political Education Network (In Thousands)	Students - Party Members (Percentage of Total Party Membership)
Kaz SSR	1946/47	130	
	1947/48		88
	1948/49		95
	1949/50	280	94
	1950/51		93
	1951/52	300	
	1952/53	314	
	1955/56	240	
Uz SSR	1946/47		69
	1948/49		91
Kir SSR	1949/50		90
	1950/51		92
Tu SSR	1946/47	26	
	1952/53		93
Ta SSR	1949/50	47	
	1952/53	52	

---

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 April 1; 1948 Sept. 7; 1949 Feb. 26; 1950 Aug. 20; 1951 Dec. 18; 1952 April 22, Sept. 21; 1956 Jan. 26.
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1950 May 14; 1953 Sept. 8.
Pravda Vostoka, 1947 July 26; 1949 March 2.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 11; 1951 Aug. 18.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1947 Aug. 5; 1952 Sept. 26.

in all the republics being about two per cent.)

The number of graduates from the republican Party schools and students and graduates from the courses of the Central Committee are small. Annual graduates of the republican Party schools do not exceed 300 in Kazakhstan, 200 in Uzbekistan, 150 in Kirgizia and 100 each in Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. Figures for those attending special courses are similar, though slightly larger.

According to available figures, the ratio of students in the whole political Party network in the capital cities of the republics to the total population of those cities is higher than the ratio for the republics as a whole. In Alma-Ata the ratio was seven per cent in the 1948-49 school year and 10 per cent in the 1951-52 school year; in Frunze, 10 per cent in the 1949-50 school year and in Ashkhabad, seven per cent in the 1950-51 and 1951-52 school years. There are no student figures available for Tashkent and Stalinabad. Only the chosen few from each republic study in the Higher Party School in Moscow.

The Komsomol has its own network of political education composed of political schools and circles. (See Table XII .) Absolute figures for the total number of students in the Komsomol system of political education are lower than those for the Party mass educational system. In comparison to the total population they are uniform in all the republics at approximately two per cent to the total. This is much lower than the ratio of Komsomol members in the republics. Apparently less than half of the Komsomol members attend Komsomol's political education

Table 2.c.XII. Number of Students in System of Komsomol Political Education.[1]

(In Thousands)

Year	Kaz.SSR	Uz.SSR	Kir.SSR	Tu.SSR	Ta.SSR
1948/49			51		
1949/50			41		
1950/51	191	152			23
1951/52		136			37
1952/53	130			30	
1953/54				26	30

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947: April 1; 1948: Sept.7; 1949: Feb. 26; 1950: Aug.12; 1951: Dec. 18; 1952: April 22, Sept. 21; 1956: Jan. 26.

Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1950: May 14; 1953: Sept. 8.

Pravda Vostoka, 1947: July 26; 1949: Mar. 2;

Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949: Feb. 11; 1951 Aug. 18.

Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1947: Aug. 5; 1952: Sept. 26.

schools. The students there also include a non-Komsomol element.

The system of Party education is often criticized by high Party functionaries. A number of major changes are consistently repeated in all the republics throughout the years under review (1945 - 1956):

1. A large proportion of the schools and circles do not complete the undertaken program of study. Many do not open at all or, if open, discontinue operation shortly thereafter.

2. Student attendance is very poor, in many cases less than 50 per cent of the total. Of those attending, a considerable number fail to graduate.

3. Turnover of teachers is very high, and the level of instruction and teachers' command of the subject very poor.

4. Enrollment and attendance of women comprises only an insignificant percentage of the total.

Political schools operate on the basis of the so-called "voluntary enrollment" principle. Yet, there are cases in some schools where students are forced to attend. It also happens that students fail to attend school, not knowing that they have been enrolled by their Party organizations.

As a footnote it may be added that both Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan (there are no data on the other republics) have special general education schools operated by the Party for the "illiterate" and "poorly literate" communists. In the Russian usage the word illiterate, negramotnyi," does not signify complete illiteracy; it allows for the knowledge of letters, but little more.

It appears that the system of political education is one of the weakest spots in the activities of the Party. It is openly admitted that the ideological level of Party members is below accepted standards, and the political education of the population as a whole is almost non-existent. At the same time the system of political education is clearly inadequate to meet the demands among Party members alone. In addition, about half of the existing schools do not operate, a large percentage of students miss class and fail in examinations, and the teachers' body is too small and has no adequate training.

Special Problems of the Party

The Communist Party in Central Asia is faced with a number of problems. Some of them are special to the area, others are common for all the branches of the Party in the Soviet Union. These problems are continuously discussed in the daily press, at Party congresses, conferences and meetings:

1. The policy of mass admissions without proper selection. This problem was most pronounced in the post-war period. The scope of the new admissions becomes clear when one compares 1940 and 1949 membership figures. It was stated

that 60 per cent of the total Party membership in Karaganda in 1947, and 77 per cent of the membership in the Karakalpak ASSR in 1946, were admitted during the war. Seventy per cent of the total membership of the Tadzhik Party in 1947 was composed of new admissions. This mass recruitment drive did not allow for checking candidates' qualifications and admitted into the Party many so-called "unreliable elements." Coupled with the hasty admission problem is another complaint that, once admitted, the new members remain indefinitely in candidate status, swelling the ratio of candidates as against members in the total membership.

2. Scarcity of women members of the Party. This is one of the major criticisms, and is special to the area. Great efforts are being made to recruit women into political and economic life in general and party life in particular. Connected with the female question are repeated criticisms of the survival of old customs and attitudes, even, and not infrequently, among the Party members. Special efforts are being made to recruit more women as members of the governing Party bodies.

3. Preponderance of the managerial class and the relatively small number of workers and peasants in the Party.

From the complaints, and the breakdown of admission figures by social groups, it seems that the weight of employee group in Party membership in all the republics is roughly between 40 to 50 per cent. The workers group is the smallest one. The peasant group, though larger than that of the workers' is very small in comparison to the number of peasants (Kolkhoz members) in the region. Party members grouped in Kolkhoz primary organization in Kazakhstan were about 20 per cent of the total membership in 1946 and 24 per cent in 1952. In Uzbekistan in 1947 Party members in Kolkhozes were about 30 per cent of the total.

Party control in Kolkhozes is very weak. One of the reasons behind the Kolkhoz Consolidation drive in the late 1940s and early 1950s was to create larger Kolkhoz units, each of which would have a primary Party organization. Before consolidation, many of the Kolkhozes did not have any Party units. (It only takes three members to make a primary Party organization.) After consolidation, almost 100 per cent of Kolkhozes had primary Party organizations. Between 1940 and 1952, the ratio of Kolkhozes in the primary Party organizations increased from 53 per cent to about 99 per cent of the total in Kazakhstan, from 23 per cent to about 100 per cent in Uzbekistan, and from about 10 per cent to 81 per cent in Tadzhikistan. In Kirgizia, a similar increase from 30 to about 90 per cent took place between 1941 and 1946. There are no data available for Turkmenia.

4. Weakness of the system of political education and neglect of political education of new members, with the result that the cadres generally lack in political reliability, discipline and effeciency.

5. High turnover among Party functionaries. Complaints about high turnover

among Party functionaries are voiced at each Party congress in all the republics. Information, whenever given, refers to various groups of officials within the Party apparatus. A designation which comes closest to describing functionaries of the whole apparatus is the so-called "leading cadres." In Kirgizia turnover in this category in the 1949-52 period came to as high as 59 per cent of the total. There is no exact information on the other republics. Turnover among functionaries directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Committee came to 39 per cent of the total in the Uzbek SSR in 1947 and 44 per cent of the total in Kirgizia in the 1951-52 period. The turnover of the functionaries under oblast jurisdiction amounted to 56 per cent of the total in Kirgizia in 1951-52. For Kazakhstan and Turkmenia data are given only for particular oblasts varying from 30 to 40 per cent in 1946 and 1951-52 respectively. Among the secretaries of the primary Party organization the turnover came to above 30 per cent in Kazakhstan in 1949, 30 per cent in Uzbekistan in 1952-56 and more than 50 per cent in Kirgizia in 1951-52. There are no data of any kind on turnover in the Tadzhik SSR but complaints about high turnover are voiced there quite frequently. On the whole, turnover seems to be high among both the lower and higher grade functionaries. Even though some individuals remain in their posts for a long period of time, the majority is being shifted around from one to another post. There is a frequent exchange of posts among the oblast committee secretaries, and between functionaries under oblast and Central Committee jurisdiction.

Connected with the high turnover is the often repeated charge that Party functionaries fired from their posts for incompetence, conduct "unbecoming to a Communist," and other abuses are simply transferred to another post of equal importance.

Frequency of change in the position of First Secretaries in the 1945-1956 period in all five republics was as follows: five times in Kazakhstan, three times in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia and twice in Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan. Between 1945 and 1950 all the Russian First Secretaries in the region were replaced by secretaries of native origin.

6. Personal motivations in the disstribution of posts. Party functionaries at various levels are frequently accused that in distribution of various posts under their jurisdiction they are motivated by personal friendshi considerations and nepotism rather than Party directives. Many cases of dismissal of functionaries guilty of such offence are discussed in the daily press of all the republics.

7. Suppression of criticism by the Party organs and covering up of abuses discovered in the area under their jurisdiction. This category includes arbitrary dismissals of smaller officials who critize methods of operation of Party bodies. There are also cases of higher Party bodies sheltering violations by lower Party officials, and rayon committees participating in, or condoning the existence of widespread violations of Kolkhoz statutes (embezzlement, theft of land, money and produce).

8. Meetings of Party bodies are not conducted as often as envisaged in the Party statutes. In many instances Party conferences were not called at all during the war, with the result that the majority of Party executive bodies were composed of co-opted, rather than elected, members.

The complaints in points 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 compare with similar problems in government administration. (See the previous chapter.)

Of the problems reviewed here, some, such as lack of female participation, are special to the region. Others, such as the problems of mass admissions, hegemony of the class of officials in the Party membership, weakness of political education, high turnover of cadres and the use of personal influence and suppression of criticism, are also found in the other parts of the Soviet Union. Some are more pronounced in Central Asia owing to the specific historical and ethnic conditions in the region.

The Party and the Government

The government structure provides only an auxiliary apparatus for the Party, which is the real governing force in the area. At each level, the appropriate executive body of the Party originates policies, distributes tasks, chooses and distributes personnel and maintains strict supervision over the execution of its orders. Party bodies are not supposed to administer directly, but only to supervise administration through the government bodies.

In practice, however - and this is one of the major complaints levelled against Party functionaries at every level - very often the Party takes over the actual execution of tasks, superseding the appropriate government agency.

The ruling position of the Party, a well-known fact for the Soviet Union as a whole, manifests itself clearly in the Soviet Central Asian republics.

In each republic, the exercise of actual government rests in the hands of the Central Committee of the Party, and, within the Committee, in the hands of its Bureau with Secretaries at the top. All those in important positions in each republic are also Party members. Moreover, they are also members of the Central Committee. This applies to the members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the more important members of the Council of Ministers. All the First Secretaries of Oblast Executive Committees are Central Committee members ex officio. Thus, the Central Committee itself contains the total of the governing elite in the area.

The Plenum of the Central Committee meets on the average of three to four times a year. In some years there are as many as six or seven meetings; in other years, only one. Other meetings, conferences and report sessions of the Central Committee and its various parts follow one another. Ministers and government agencies report to it frequently and receive instructions. So do the oblast Committee secretaries, secretaries and department chiefs in charge of a particular branch of public activity. The Central Committee also hears reports from, and issues instructions to, the Oblast and Rayon Executive Committees of the Soviets. Frequently, secretaries of the rayon Party committees and chairmen of the rayon Soviet Executive Committees of areas with particular problems are summoned to a Central Committee hearing. There are meetings of the Central Committee for all range of Kolkhoz administration officials and Kolkhoz Party functionaries. The Central Committee concerns itself with the whole range of life in the republic - political, economic, cultural and social. It maintains very close contact with, and supervision over, Party organizations in all walks of life. It is the receiving point of a transmission belt through which the policies and orders of the Central Committee of the CPSU are passed on to the region.

The major topic of interest and concern of the Central Committees of the Party in Central Asia is agriculture. Topics relating to all phases of agricultural economy are most frequently discussed at the meetings of the Plenum of the Central Committee and at its other conferences and sessions. The emphasis in the Uzbek and Turkmen Republics is primarily on cotton cultivation; in the Tadzhik Republic, cotton and livestock and in the Kazakh Republic on grain cultivation and livestock breeding. The lesser emphasis on direction and control of the industrial economy may be explained by the fact that all the major industrial centers in the area are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the All-Union bodies and, as such, are not a matter of direct concern to, and responsibility of the local Communist Party.

Three of the Party's First Secretaries in the region were fired as a result of their inability to cope with agricultural problems. Jusupov and Niiazov in Uzbekistan and Shaiakhmetov in Kazakhstan.

Other topics of particular urgency which occupied the agenda of meetings of Party bodies in the republics were as follows: the widespread practice of violations of Kolkhoz charters, the weak network of Party organization in rural areas, the qualitative and quantitative weakness of the mass and Party political education and propaganda, and the lack of female participation in the political and economic life of the region.

Whenever there is an order from the CPSU to combat a particular problem the whole machinery of the Party goes immediately into action. A Plenum of the Central Committee discusses the problem and prepares blueprints for its solution; plenums of all the oblast and city Party committees follow, in order to adapt the methods to local conditions, and are in turn followed by the rayon committee meetings which execute the plan at the lowest level. All the Party bodies, starting with the Central Committee, transmit the orders to government bodies within their range of jurisdiction for further action. The Party either helps directly in execution of such orders, or maintains a very close supervision over appropriate action by government and soviet agencies. Each First Secretary is directly responsible for the success or failure of such measures within his jurisdiction. Republican government and soviet agencies transmit orders down through their own hierarchy, and supervise their execution, but all along the line the Party exercises its prerogatives of direction and control. Reports on results of any such campaign return upwards through the Party hierarchy. Rayon soviet executive committees report to rayon Party committees. Oblast Party committees receive reports from rayon Party committees and oblast executive committees of the soviets and in turn report to the Central Committee. The Central Committee also receives reports from government agencies, evaluates results, undertakes further measures, and reports to the All-Union Central Committee. In some cases, when a problem assumes proportions of a crisis, individual members of the Central Committee's Bureau assume management of, and responsibility for, execution of directives in a special designated area (as in the crisis of cotton production in Uzbekistan in 1945-46). Machinery goes into action after every Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, like the two plenums on development of agriculture in the 1950s, ouster of Beria in 1953.

Having seen the Party operation, activities of government bodies can be reviewed. The actions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet are rarely reported. The regulations and decrees published under its signature concern themselves with changes in the administrative-territorial structure, legal provisions, distribution of decorations and prizes for achievement in socialist competition. Members of the Presidium are members of the Party team, and, as such, participate in its activities.

As a body, the Presidium is the channel for the legalizing of Party decisions in official decrees.

Meetings of the Council of Ministers concern themselves with technical aspects of administration. Its regulations discuss technical details of management in a given field or branch. More important decrees affecting the republic as a whole are issued under the combined signature of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers.

Meetings of the Executive Committees of the oblast, city and rayon soviets are far less frequent than those of their Party counterparts. In some cases, they follow Party machinery in discussion of particularly important problems. Otherwise their range of topics is limited to discussion of the local budget, local school system, local health and sanitation system, trade, elections, housing and similar topics.

Conclusion

This brief review supports the thesis that the real government in Soviet Central Asia (as in the Soviet Union as a whole) is the Communist Party and not the Soviet government. In view of this fact, any contention of the independent autonomy of the Central Asian republics and their federal status loses its validity. Not only are the general problems decided at the USSR level, but so are local problems of smallest magnitude. The whole life of the region is being molded into a single Soviet pattern.

Political life is completely dominated by the Communist Party which appears to be in complete command in the region. There is no evidence of any independent or hostile political governments. On the other hand there is a marked degree of passive resistance towards the new way of life and towards the measures sponsored by the Party and the government. Participation of local nationalities in political life is adequate quantitatively; qualitatively it leaves much to be desired. Survivals of old customs must be fairly widespread judging by intensity of propaganda against it. The same applies to the so-called "violations" of Kolkhoz charters which are a common practice in the area and are conducted with the blessing of local officials.

In so far as one can judge conformity under the regime is unquestioned but enthusiasm for government measures has to be stimulated and whenever supervision slackens a reversal to the "non-Communist" practices can be observed.

Annex "A." 2.c.

POLITICAL DYNAMICS

Chapter Bibliography

Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed.	1926-1947
Tadzhik SSR	
Turkmen SSR	
Uzbek SSR	
Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed.	1949-
Kazakh SSR	
Kirgiz SSR	
Fainsod	1953
Gruliow	1953
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda	1945-1956
Kommunist Tadzhikistana	1945-1956
Pravda Vostoka	1945-1956
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia	1945-1956
Turkmenskaia Iskra	1945-1956

Annex "A." 2.d.

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

See Handbook on USSR.

Annex "A." 2.e.

FOREIGN POLICIES

See Handbook on USSR.

Annex "A." 2.f.

SUBVERSIVE POTENTIALITIES

See 1.n., 1.r., 2.c. and 2.h.

Annex "A." 2.g.

PROPAGANDA

See Annex "A." 1.l., Public Information.

Annex "A." 2.h.

BIOGRAPHIES OF KEY PERSONALITIES

The present chapter consists of a series of brief biographies of leading people in the five Central Asian republics. For the biographies, key personalities presently active in Party, Government, and Cultural affairs have been selected. A total of 166 biographies have been included, as follows: Kazakhstan, 37; Kirgizia, 29; Tadzhikistan, 30; Turkmenia, 29; Uzbekistan, 41. A slight numerical preponderance has been allotted to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in view of the greater importance and population of these two republics.

Kazakh SSR.

Afonov, Ivan Ilich.

1951-54	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954	Relieved of post for shortcomings in agriculture.
1955-56	First Secretary Pavlodar Oblast Party Committee.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR, Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
	Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Atambaev, Uteshklaly Dusengalievich.

1945	First Deputy Minister of Finance.
1945-51	Permanent Representative of Council of Ministers Kaz. SSR at Council of Ministers USSR.
1955	Minister of Finance.
1956	Member of C.C. C.P. Kaz.

Auezov, Mukhtar.

B.1897	Soviet Kazakh writer.
	Received higher education in Leningrad.
1917	Started writing stories and plays on Soviet themes, some works on Kazakh literature. Translated Russian classics and Soviet writers into Kazakh.
1948	Awarded Stalin Prize for his novel, "Abai", based on the life of the Kazakh poet Abai Kunanbaev.
	Honorary Professor of the Academy of Sciences Kaz. SSR.

Baishev, Saktagan.

1946	Chief, Administration for Arts at Council of Ministers Kaz. SSR.
	Relieved of post Chief Administration for Arts.
1949-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1951-55	Director of Institute of Party History C.C. C.P. Kaz.

Bazanova, Nailia Urazgulovna.

B.1911	Doctor of Biology (first Kaz. female professor of biology)
1946-54	Deputy, Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1950	Director, Institute Experimental Biology, Academy of Sciences, Kaz. SSR.
1951	Chairman, Kazakh Committee for Peace.
1954	Chairman, Department of Biology and Medicine, Academy of Sciences.
1956	Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU.

Beisembaev, A.

1951-56	Member Bureau C.C. Kaz. Komsomol.
1955	Editor "Leninshyl Zhas."

Beisenova, Miriam-Beke Zhamaltidinovna.

1949	Third Secretary Alma-Ata Oblast Party Committee.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
	Chief, Women's Department C.C. C.P. Kaz.

3:American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich

	Major-General
	Deputy Chief Main Political Administration of Ministry of Defense of USSR.
1954	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz. Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1955	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1956	Member C.C. CPSU and Presidium C.C. CPSU.

Dykhnov, Nikolai Vasilevich

1945-46	Deputy Chief Department of Agitation and Propaganda C.C. Kaz. Komsomol.
1946	Secretary for Cadres, Member Bureau, C.C. Kaz. Komsomol.
1948-51	Secretary Kaz. Komsomol.
1949,51	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1951-54	Second Secretary C.C. Kaz. Komsomol.
1954,55	First Secretary C.C. Kaz. Komsomol.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz. Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU.

Fitin, Pavel Mikhailovich.

1951	Minister State Security.
1952-53	Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1953	Transferred outside Kaz. SSR.

Gubin, Vladimir Vladimirovich
1951 Minister of Internal Affairs, Kaz. SSR.
Candidate Bureau C.C. C. P. Kaz.
1951-56 Member Bureau C.C. C.P.
1953-54 Minister of Internal Affairs.
1954-55 Chairman Committee State Security.
1954-55 Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1956 Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU

Iakovlev, I. D.
1955-56 Second Secretary and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1956 Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU.
Member Secretariat XX Congress CPSU.

Inozemtsev, Pavel Petrovich
1951-56 Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954-56 Chief "Karaganda Ugol" Combine.
1954 Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet, USSR.

Ishan, Babakhan Ibn Abdul Medzhidkhan.
Mufti.
1951 Chairman Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.
Member Soviet Peace Committee.

Ismagulov, Dzhakesh Ismagulovich.
1951,52 Member Auditing Commission C.P. Kaz.

1955	Chairman Administration Kazakh Society of Foreign Cultural Relations. Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.

Ivanov, Aleksei Timofeevich.

1945	Secretary for Cadres and Member Bureau C.C. Komsomol Kaz.
1945-49	Student Higher Party School.
1949	Deputy Chief of Sector of Oral and Printed Propaganda C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1950-54	Deputy Chief Department of Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1955-56	Chief Department of Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1956	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.

Kanapin, Amir Kanapinovich.

1913	Born in Kaz. SSR.
1930-38	Student.
1940	Deputy Minister of Education Kaz. SSR.
1942	Editor "Sotsialistik Kazakhstan."
1945	Secretary for Propaganda Karaganda Oblast Party Committee.
1945-51	First Secretary C.C. Kaz. Komsomol.
1946-51	Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR.
1946-51	Candidate Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1949	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1950	Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR.
1951-54	First Secretary Alma-Ata Oblast. Party Committee .
1951-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1955	Minister of Culture.

Karibzhanov, Fazyl Karimovich.

1945	Deputy Chief of Sovkhoz Department C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1947,51	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1947-51	Second Secretary Karaganda Oblast Party Committee
1951,51	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz. and Candidate Bureau C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1951-53	Chief Department of Agriculture C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1953-54	Minister of Agriculture and Procurement.
1954-56	Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954	Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR. Relieved as Minister of Agriculture.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.

Karsybaev, Shakir Karsybaevich.

1945-51	Second Secretary Kokchetav and East Kazakhstan Oblast Party Committees.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1951-55	First Secretary Taldy-Kurgan Oblast Party Committee.
1951-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1955	Chairman Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1956	Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU.

Kulak, Vladimir Sergeevich.

1952	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954,56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954,55	Chief Turk-Sib Railroad.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.

3:American U. S.4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

Kungev, Dinmukhamed Akhmetovich (Akhmedovich).

1945-53	Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers, Kaz. SSR.
1949	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1951-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1952	Candidate Technical Sciences. Acting Member Academy of Sciences Kaz. SSR.
1952-55	President Academy of Sciences.
1954	Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR.
1956	Chairman Council of Ministers Kaz. SSR. Member Bureau C.P. Kaz. Member Mandate Commission CPSU (XX Congress). Member CPSU Commission "For Study of Amendments and Addenda to Draft Directives on the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Mukanov, Sabit Mukanovich.

B.1900	Soviet Kazakh writer. Participated in revolutionary movement in Kazakhstan.
1920	Member C.P.
1927	Publishes stories and novels (Botagoz, Syr-Darya, etc.) on Soviet themes.
1945-55	Chairman Presidium Soviet Writers' Union of Kazakhstan.
1947-55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1949,56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1951	Member Soviet Peace Committee.

Mustafin, Gabiden.

1952	Secretary Semipalatinsk City Party Committee
1954	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1954-56	Chairman Presidium Writers' Union in Kaz. SSR.
1955	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1956	Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU. Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.

Nabatov, Aleksandr Arkadevich.

1951-55	Procurator Kaz. SSR.
1951-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.

Nefedov, K. I.

1955,56	Editor "Kazakhstanskaia Pravda.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.

Nikolaev, Semen Filippovich.

1954-56	First Deputy Chairman Council c Ministers Kaz. SSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz. Voting Delegate XX Congress CPS

Orlov, Aleksandr Semenovich

1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR. First Deputy Chairman Presidiur Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.

Ponomarenko, Panteleimon Kondratevich.

1954	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
	Delegate Council of Nationalities Supreme Soviet USSR.
	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
	Relieved as First Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1956	Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU.
	Member C.C. CPSU.

tpaev, Kanysh Imantaevich.

B.1899	Semipalatinsk Oblast.
1918-21	Teacher.
	Chairman People's Court
1921-26	Tomsk Technological Institute.
1926-41	Research.
1941	Deputy Director and Deputy Chairman Geological Institute.
1942	Chairman Presidium Kazakh Branch Academy of Sciences.
1943	Doctor of Science, Correspondent Member Academy of Sciences USSR.
1945	Chairman Presidium Academy of Sciences Kaz. SSR.
1946,50	Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR.
1946	Member Legislative Committee Supreme Soviet USSR.
1946	Regular Member Academy of Sciences Kaz. SSR.
1947-55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1949,56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1950-55	President Academy of Sciences.
1955	Director Institute of Geology of Academy of Sciences, Kaz. SSR.
1956	Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU.

Shaiakhmetov, Zhumabai.

B.1902	Omsk Oblast.
1922-38	Soviet and Militia posts. Leading posts in Ministry of Internal Affairs.
1927	Member C.P.
1934-39	Third Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1939-46	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1941-54	Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR.
1952	Member C.C. CPSU.
1953	Chairman Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1946-54	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz. Relieved for shortcomings in agriculture.
1954-55	First Secretary South Kazakhstan Oblast Party Committee Relieved for bad aministration.

Sharipov, K. Sh.

1949-56	Editor "Sotsialistik Kazakhstana."
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.

Tashenev, Zhumabek Akhmetovich.

1949-51	Chairman North Kazakhstan Oblast Executive Committee.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR. Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1952,54	First Secretary Aktyubinsk Oblast Party Committee.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1955	Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1956	Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kaz. Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU Candidate Member C.C. CPSU (XX Congress).

Tazhibaev, Tulegen Tazhibaevich.

1948	Rector Kazakh State University.
1949	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954	Full Professor at Kazakh Kirov University.

Tazhiev, Ibragim Tazhievich.

1945-47	Chairman State Planning Commission.
1945-54	Deputy Dhairman, Council of Ministers Kaz. SSR.
1947-55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1949	Candidate member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954	Relieved as Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Kaz. SSR.
1954-56	Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1956	Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU.

Uspanov, Kurmangalii Uspanovich

1945	Chief of Department of Higher Education and Schools C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1951-54	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
	Chief Department of Schools of C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
	Secretary C.C. C.P. Kaz.
	Voting Delegate XX Congress CPSU

Zakarin, Askar Zakarievich.
B.1908

1951,56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1953	Director Alma-Ata Pedagogical Institute.
	Rector Kazakh State University.
1955	Minister of Education.

Zhusupov, Abzhan Saikumbaevich.

1945	Chairman Kustanay Oblast Executive Committee.
1947,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kaz. SSR.
1949,52	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954,56	Member C.C. C.P. Kaz.
1954	Chairman Gurev Oblast Executive Committee.
1955	Minister of State Control.

Kirgiz SSR.

Abdykulov, Mederbek.

1952-55	First Secretary C.C. Komsomol Kir.
1952	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1956	Secretary C.C. C.P. Kir.

Akhtemov, Khakim Abdullovich.

1951	Representative of Council on Religious Affairs at Council of Ministers Kir. SSR.

Akhunbaev, Isa Konoevich.

1949-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1949	Director Medical Institute and Correspondent Member of Academy of Medical Science USSR.
1955	President of Academy of Sciences Kir. SSR.

Andreev, Nikolai Trofimovich.

1955	Military Commissar Kir. SSR. Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.

Bolshakov, D. G.

	Minister of Light and Food Industry.
1953	Minister of Consumers' Goods Industry.
1955	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Kir. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.

3:American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

Churkin, Vasilii Nesterovich.

B.1907	Krasnoyarsk.
1938-50	Party posts with C.C. CPSU and in North Osetin ASSR.
1950-51	Party posts in Kir. SSR.
1952-56	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Kir.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1954,55	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.

Dikambaev, Kazy.

B.1913	Issyk-Kul Oblast.
1937	Graduate Central Asian Institute of National Economy, Tashkent, Uz. SSR.
1940	Deputy Chairman Frunze Oblast Executive Committee.
	Minister of State Control.
1944-49	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Kir. SSR., and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1946	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1949-52	Secretary C.C. C.P. Kir.
1950	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1952,54, 56	First Secretary Frunze Oblast Party Committee.
1952,56	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Kir.
	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1953	Chairman Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.

Dzhamankulova, G.

1956	First Secretary C.C. Komsomol Kir. Member C.C. C.P. Kir.

Gordeev, Nikolai Pavlovich.

1952-55	Second Secretary Osh Oblast Party Committee.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1956	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Kir. SSR.

Imankalykova, Zukaran.

B.1921	Issyk-Kul Oblast.
1946	Graduate Przhevalsk Teachers' Institute.
1947	Member C.P. First Secretary Taldy-Su Rayon Party Committee Komsomol.
1949-51	Student Republican Party School C.C. C.P. Kir.
1951-55	Secretary Naryn City Party Committee. First Secretary Issyk-Kul Oblast Party Committee.
1952	Graduate Kirgiz State University.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1955	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.

Iuzhakov, Mikhail Gavrilovich.

1949	Member C.C. CPSU.
1949-51	Editor "Sovetskaia Kirgizia."

Ivanov, Ivan Ivanovich.

1950-55	First Secretary Frunze Oblast Committee Komsomol.
1951	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1952-56	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kir.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.

Karakeiev, Kurman-Gali.

	Secretary for Agitation and Propaganda Issyk-Kul Oblast Party Committee (Until 1946)
1949	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1951	Chief of Department of C.C. C.P. Kir.
1955	Chairman Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1955-56	Secretary C.C. C.P. Kir.

Kazakbaiev, Abdykair.

1945	Secretary C.C. Komsomol Kir,
1950-52	Chief Arts Administration.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1953	Chief, Arts and Literature Section of Ministry of Culture.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
	Minister of Culture.

Konduchalova, Kuluypa.

B.1920	Frunze Oblast.
1935	Member Komsomol.
1940	Secretary for Propaganda and Agitation Tyan-Shan Oblast Committee Komsomol.
1941	Member C.P.
	Deputy Chairman Tyan-Shan Oblast Executive Committee.

1943-45	Student Higher Party School C.C. CPSU.
1945-49	In charge of Propaganda and Agitation in Oblast Party Committees. (Frunze, Dzhalal-Abad)
1947	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1947-49	Member and Secretary Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1949-52	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1952-53	Chief Women's Department C.C. C.P. Kir.
1952-56	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kir.
1952	Voting Delegate to XIX Congress CPSU.
1953-55	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Kir. SSR. and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Kulatov, Turabai.

B.1908	Osh Oblast.
1932	Member C.P.
1938-45	Chairman Council of Ministers Kir. SSR.
1945	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet USSR.
1945-55	Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1946,50	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1949-56	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kir.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1956	Member Audit Commission XX Congress CPSU.

Maskov, Nikolai Andrianovich.
1950-55 Minister of Internal Affairs.
1952-56 Member C.C. C.P. Kir.

Narozhnyi, Nikolai Grigorevich.
1945-46 First Secretary Osh Oblast Party Committee.
1946 Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1949-56 Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
Member C.C. C.P. Kir.

Ostapliuk, V. N.
1956 Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.

Razzakov, Iskhak Razzakovich.
B.1910 Osh Oblast.
1929 Graduate Tashkent Pedagogical Technicum.
1931-36 Student Moscow Economic-Planning Institute.
1938 Chairman Fergana (Uz. SSR.) Oblast Planning Commission.
1939-41 Deputy Chairman State Planning Commission Uz. SSR.
Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1941-44 Minister of Education Uz. SSR.
1944-45 Secretary for Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Uz.
1946-50 Chairman Council of Ministers Kir. SSR.
1946 Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.

1949-55	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.
1950-56	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Kir.
1952,56	Voting Delegate XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1956	Member C.C. CPSU.

Romanov, Aleksei Iakovlevich.

1949-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1952-55	Procurator Kir. SSR.

Soloviev, Anatolii Mikhailovich.

1951	Representative of Council of Russian Orthodox Church at Council of Ministers Kir. SSR.

Sopiev, Askar Iusupovich.

1949-52	Editor "Kzyl Kirgizstan."
	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.

Suerkulov, Abdy.

B.1912	Dzhalal-Abad Oblast
1930-42	Posts in Rayon and Oblast Soviets.
	Chairman Dzhalal-Abad Oblast Executive Committee.
1942-44	Secretary for Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Kir.
1944-46	Student Higher Party School C.C. CPSU.
1946-49	Third Secretary C.C. C.P. Kir.
1949-50	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Kir.
1950-55	Chairman Council of Ministers Kir. SSR.

1952-56	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Kir.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.

Sydykbekov, Tugelbai.
B.1912

	Kirgiz Novelist and Poet.
1931	First epic poems published.
1940	Novel, "Ken-su."
1949	Stalin Prize for novel "People of Our Times."

Tokombaev, Aaly.
B.1904

	Writer, Poet.
1927	Member C.P.
	Editor "Kzyl Kirgizstan."
1949	Chairman Union of Soviet Writers Kir. SSR.
	Author of "Lenin", "The Attack."
1956	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Kir.

Toktogonov, Sultan Amankulovich.

1945-46	Deputy Minister of Education.
1951-55	Minister of Education.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.

Toktosunov, Shaif Toktosunovich.

	Secretary Frunze Oblast Party Committee.
1951	Chief Department of Administration C.C. C.P. Kir.

1952-53	Secretary Naryn City Party Committee.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Kir.
1953-55	Minister of State Control.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Kir. SSR.

Volodin, Nikolai Pavlovich.

1949.	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C.C.P. Kir.
1949-51	Minister of State Security.
1950	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.

Tadzhik SSR.

Abdullaev, Pulat.

1946-55 Minister of State Control.
1948-56 Member C.C. C.P. Ta.

Aini, Sadriddin Saidmuradovich.

B.1878
D.1954
Soviet Tadzik Writer.
Doctor of Philosophy.
Stalin Laureate.
1950,54 Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1951 President Academy of Sciences Ta. SSR.

Dodkhudoev, Nazarsho.

B.1915
1948 Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1949 Chairman Gorno-Badakhshan AO Executive Committee.
1950-55 Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1952-56 Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954 Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1955 Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1956 Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.

Dvornikov, Vladimir Semenovich.

B.1901
1945-47 Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.

1948-55	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1952,56	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Dzhalin, Rakhim.

B.1909	
1954	Chief Council of Soviet Writers of Ta. SSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
	Member C.P.
1956	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.

Gafurov, Bobodzhan Gafurovich.

B.1908	Tadzhikistan.
1918	Komsomol.
1928	Work in Rayon Committee of Komsomol.
1930	Deputy Editor of "Kzyl Tadzhikistan" (Stalinabad).
1934	Member C.P.
1931-35	Communist Institute of Journalism in Moscow.
1935	First Deputy Editor, then Editor of "Kzyl Tadzhikistan."
	Instructor C.C. CPSU in Charge of Press Department.
1938	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1939-46	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta.
1940	Aspirant at Institute of History, Academy of Sciences USSR.
1941	Candidate Historical Sciences.
1946,50, 54	Deputy Council of the Union, Supreme Soviet, USSR.

1946-55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1946-56	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta.
1947-56	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1948-50	First Secretary Stalinabad Oblast Party Committee.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1956	Member C.C. CPSU. Member Presidium C.C. CPSU. Member Resolutions Commission XX Congress CPSU.

Guliamov, Solikh Guliamovich.
B.1913

1952	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1953-55	Editor "Tozhikistoni Surkh."
1954	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR. Editor "Tozhikistoni Soveti."
1956	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.

Imamov, Alikula Nazarovich.
B.1910

1946	Deputy Chief Department of Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Ta.
1946-47, 52	Chief Department of Schools and Higher Education C.C. C.P. Ta.
1947-52	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.
1948,54	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1950-52	Chief Administration of Arts.
1952	Chief Department of Science and Higher Education, C.C. C.P. Ta.

1952,54	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1953	Chief Department of Science and Culture C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954,55	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1954-56	Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta.

Iskandarov, Dzhurabek.

B.1902

1927	Member C.P.
1930	Secretary Kanibadam City Party Committee
1933-36	Secretary Rayon Party Committees (Koktashi and Parkhar).
1937	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta.
1940-46	Second Secretary Stalinabad Oblast Party Committee.
1946-48	First Secretary Stalinabad City and Oblast Party Committee.
1946	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1948	Deputy Secretary for Livestock C.C. C.P. Ta.
1948-51	Chief Department of Transport C.C. C.P. Ta.
1948-56	Member C.C. and Candidate Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.
1951-56	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.

Khakim-Zade, Kasym.

B.1913

1946	Chief Department Propaganda and Agitation Ordzhonikidzeabad Rayon Party Committee.
1947	Deputy Minister of Education.
1951-52	Chairman Committee for Cultural-and-Educational Institutions.

1952	Chief Administration of Arts.
1954-55	Chief Department Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Ta.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1955-56	Minister of Culture.
1956	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.

Khalikova, Saida Akhmedovna.

1948	First Secretary Diushambe Rayon Party Committee.
1948-54	Third Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta.
1950,54	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1954-55	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.

Khasanov, Abduvakhid.
B.1920

1950	Deputy Chief Industrial Department C.C. C.P. Ta.
1952	Second Secretary Stalinabad City Committee.
	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954,56	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1953-56	First Secretary Stalinabad City Committee.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1956	Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.

Makhkamov, Bobo.
B.1919

1954	Minister of Internal Affairs

1955 Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1956 Member C.C. C.P. Ta.

Masaidov, Saidullo.
B.1910
1946 Minister of Technical Crops.
1947-51 Minister of Agriculture.
1948-54 Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1951-55 Permanent Representative of the Council of Ministers of Ta. SSR. at the Council of Ministers of USSR.
1955 Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Mazaev, Aleksandr Vasilevich.
B.1904
1945-48 Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.
1948-56 First Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.
Member C.C. and Member C.C. Bureau C. P. Ta.

Mirshakorov, Mirsaid.
B.1912
1955 Secretary Union of Soviet Writers of Tadzhikistan.
Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Muratov, Mukhamed.
1953 Editor "Kzyl Todzhikiston."
1955 Editor "Tozhikistoni Soveti."

Narzikulov, Ibadullo Kasymovich.

B.1909

1946	Chairman State Planning Commission Ta. SSR.
1950	Deputy Chairman Presidium Tadzhik Branch Academy of Sciences USSR.
1952	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954	Secretary Academy of Sciences Ta. SSR.
	Rector of Tadzhik State University.
1956	Member Audit Commission C.P. Ta.

Nosenkov, A. V.

1955,56	Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.

Obnosov, Petr Stepanovich.

B.1905

1945	Deputy Secretary for Livestock Breeding C.C. C.P. Ta.
1945,48	Candidate Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.
1948	Second Secretary Stalinabad Oblast Party Committee and Member of its Bureau.
	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1949-50	First Secretary Leninabad Oblast Party Committee.
1950	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1951	Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.
1951-52	Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.
1952-56	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta.
1952-56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.

1954	Deputy Council of the Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.

Rakhimova, Ibodat.
B.1922

1949	First Secretary Leninabad Komsomol City Committee.
1951-54	Secretary C.C. Comsomol Ta.
1952	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954	Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954-56	First Secretary C.C. Komsomol Ta.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.

Rakhmatov, Mirzo.

1948	Deputy Chief Department of Cadres C.C. C.P. Ta.
1949	Student Higher Party School C.C. CPSU.
1951-55	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1956	Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta. Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Saiko, Viktor Antonovich.
B.1905

1945-47	Deputy Secretary for Industry and Transport C.C. C.P. Ta.
1945-56	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.
1947-56	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Shcherbina, Grigorii Fedorovich.
B.1913

1954,56	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954	Chief Administration of Border Troops, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Central Asia District.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1955,56	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Sinitsyn, Vladimir Vasilevich.
B.1910

1947-55	Editor "Kommunist Tadzhikistana."
1948-56	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Tursun-Zade, Mirza.
B.1911

	Writer and Poet.
1930-34	On Staff of Komsomol newspaper "Komsomol Tadzhikistana."
1935-42	Various posts in Union of Soviet Writers Tadzhik.
1948	Stalin Prize for "Indian Ballad."
1948-56	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1950	Member Academy of Sciences USSR.
1950,54	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1946-54	Chairman Union Soviet Writers.

Tursunov, Rakhimbobo.
B.1917

1951	Secretary Oblast Party Committee of Gorno-Badakhshan AO.
1952-56	First Secretary Oblast Party Committee of Gorno-Badakhshan AO

1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.

Uldzhabaev, Tursunbai.

B.1916	Leninabad Oblast.
1932	Member Komsomol.
1935	Graduate Pedagogical Institute.
1937	Secretary Nau Rayon Party Committee.
1937-39	Chief Department of Students C.C. Komsomol Ta.
1939	Secretary C.C. Komsomol Ta.
1943-47	First Secretary C.C. Komsomol Ta.
1947-49	Student Higher Party School C.C. CPSU.
1950-51	Secretary Stalinabad Oblast Party Committee.
1951-52	Chief Department of Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Ta.
1951	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.
1952	First Secretary Kulyab Oblast Party Committee.
1952-54	First Secretary Leninabad Oblast Party Committee.
1954	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1954-55	Secretary C.C. C.P. Ta.
1954-56	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P.Ta.
1955-56	Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR., and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1956	Relieved as Chairman Council of Ministers Ta. SSR.
	Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.
	Member Audit Commission XX Congress CPSU.

3:American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

1956	Member Committee "For Study of Amendments and Addenda to Directives on the Sixth Five-Year Plan."

Vishnevskii, Dmitri Konstantinovich.
B.1905

1948-53	Minister of State Security.
1948-54	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Ta.
1950,54	Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1952	Voting Delegate to XIX Congress CPSU.
1953-54	Minister of Internal Affairs.

Zhogin, Nikolai Venediktovich.

1948-56	Member C.C. C.P. Ta. Procurator Ta. SSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Ta. SSR.

Turkmen SSR.

Akulintsev, Vasilii Kuzmich.

1952-55	Chief Department of Party, Trade-Unions and Komsomol of C.C. C.P. Tu.
1952	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1954-56	Member C.C. and Bureau C.P. Tu.
1955	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1956	Secretary C.C. C.P. Tu.

Amanov, N.

1952,56	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
	Chief Literature and Arts Department C.C. C.P. Tu.
1956	Editor "Sovet Turkmenistany."

Annanurov, Amanmurad M.

1951	Director Institute of Party History of C.C. C.P. Tu.
1952-56	Chief of Department for Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Tu.
	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1955	Candidate Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

Azimov, Pigam.

	Professor of Philosophy.
1951	Secretary Presidium Academy of Sciences, Tu.
	Member Republican Committee for Peace.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952	Rector of Turkmen State University.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Babaev, Sukhan.

B.1910	Ashkhabad Oblast.
1925	Member Komsomol.
1926-31	Student at Central Asian Hydrotechnicum of Water Economy in Tashkent.
1931-41	Official in Ministry of Water Economy of Tu. SSR.
1937	Member C.P.
1941-43	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Tu. SSR. and Minister of State Control.
1943-45	First Secretary Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee.
1945	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Tu.
1945-51	Chairman Council of Ministers Tu. SSR.
1946,52, 54	Delegate to Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1947,51, 54,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1951-56	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Tu.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
	Member C.C. CPSU.
1953,54, 55	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1954	Deputy Council of the Union Supreme Soviet USSR.

Baranov, Ignatii Andreevich.

1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952,54	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1951-55	Procurator of Tu. SSR.

Berdyev, Sadyk.

1954,55	Minister of Internal Affairs.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

Berdyev, Tagan Berdyevich.

B.1911

1940	Member C.P.
1945-47	Minister of Education.
1946	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1947-51	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Tu. SSR.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1951	Member Republican Committee for Peace.
	Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1952-55	President Academy of Sciences Tu. SSR.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1955	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

Charyev, Berdy Charyevich.

	Permanent Representative of Tu. SSR. at Council of Ministers USSR.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1951-55	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Tu. SSR.
1955	Also Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Dorokhov, Ivan Alekseevich.

1955-56	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Tu. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Durdyeva, Nurdzhamal.

1945	Chairman Radio Committee at Council of Ministers Tu. SSR.
1945,54	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1947,51	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1951	Student Higher Party School C.C. CPSU.
1952-53	Secretary Ashkhabad Oblast Party Committee.
1952	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1953-56	Secretary C.C. C.P. Tu.

Goriunov, Nikolai Georgievich.

B.1904	Vladimir.
1924	Member Komsomol.
1927	Member C.P.
1930-42	Party posts in railroads in USSR. and Tu. SSR.
1938,47, 51,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1942	Secretary for Industry and Transport Krasnovodsk Oblast Party Committee.
1943-45	Deputy Chief Department of Transport and Communications C.C. C.P. Tu.
1945-50	Deputy Chief Department of Industry and Transport C.C. C.P. Tu.
1947-54	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

1950-55	First Secretary Ashkhabad City Party Committee.

Grishaenkov, Fedor Arkhipovich.

1952	Chief Department for Party, Trade-Union and Komsomol C.C. C.P. Tu.
1952-54	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Tu.
1953-56	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Tu.
1954	Deputy Council of Nationalities Supreme Soviet USSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1956	Voting Delegate to XX Congress C.C. CPSU.

Iuzbashev, Annaiar.

1951	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952,54, 56	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1955	Permanent representative of Tu. SSR. government at Council of Ministers of USSR.
	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

Kerbabaev, Berdy Muradovich.
B.1894

	Turkmen Poet and Novelist.
	Higher education in Leningrad.
1923	First poems published.
1945-47	Chairman Council of Soviet Writers.
1948	Stalin Prize for historical novel, "Decisive Steps."
1951	Stalin Prize for novel, "Aisoltan of the Land of White Gold."

1951 Member Academy of Sciences Tu. SSR.
Member Republican Committee for Peace.
Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

Khorev, Georgii Alekseevich.
Deputy Secretary C.C. C.P. Tu.
1945, 1952-54 Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Tu.
1945-55 First Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Tu. SSR.
1947,51, 55 Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1956 Member C.C. and Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Kovalevskii, Evgenii Ivanovich.
1955 Chief of Administration of Border Troops of Turkestan Military District.
Candidate Deputy S.S. Tu. SSR.
1956 Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Kuliev, Klych Mamedovich.
Candidate of Historical Science.
1952 Director of Turkmen Branch of the Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin at C.C. CPSU.
1952-56 Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1953-55 Minister of Culture.
1955 Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

Kurbanov, Dzhuma Murad (Dzhumamurad).

B.1918	Turkmenia.
	Ashkhabad Agricultural Technicum.
1933-40	Economic administrative work.
1941-45	Posts in Party Committees, Tashauz City and Oblast.
1947	First Secretary C.C. Komsomol.
1948	Delegate to Youth Conference of Southeast Asia.
1948,54	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1951	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952	Deputy Chief C.C. C.P. Tu. for Administration.
1953,55	Minister of State Control.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Kurbansakhatov, Kurban Durdy.

	Poet.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1951-55	Chairman Union of Soviet Writers, Tu. SSR.
1951	Member Republican Committee for Peace.

Lapin, Stepan Iakovlevich.

B.1901.	
1951-55	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
	Member C.P.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Mamedniiazov, Ovez Niiazovich.

1951-53	Minister of Education. Correspondence Member Academy of Sciences Tu. SSR.
1951,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1954-55	Vice-President Academy of Sciences Tu. SSR.

Mamedova, Amangul.

1952	Non-Voting Delegate XIX Congress CPSU.
1953,55	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1954,56	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Muradov, Ata.
B.1914

1946	Deputy Minister of Trade.
1951-52	Chairman Ashkhabad City Executive Committee.
1951	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952-56	First Secretary Ashkhabad Oblast Party Committee. Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Tu.
1954	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1956	Voting Delegate to XX Congress C.C. CPSU.

Ovezov, Balysh O.

1947,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1947	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

1951-52 Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952-56 Chairman Council of Ministers Tu. SSR.
Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Tu.
1952,56 Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congress CPSU.
Member Audit Commission at XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1954 Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.

Putilin, N. I.
1955,56 Editor "Turkmenskaia Iskra."
1956 Member C.C. C.P. Tu.

Redzhepova, Iangyl.
1951-55 Secretary Tashauz Oblast Party Committee.
1951-55 Deputy Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1952-54 Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
1955 Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.
1956 Member C.C. C.P. Tu.
Chief Department of Women C.C. C.P. Tu.

Shirmamedov, Khozret.
Secretary for Propaganda and Agitation C.C. Tu. Komsomol.
1951-55 First Secretary C.C. Tu. Komsomol.
1951 Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Tu. SSR.

1951	Member Republican Committee for Peace
1952-56	Member C.C. and Candidate Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Tu.
1954	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.

Vaskin, Vasilii Timofeevich.

1951-53	Minister of State Security.
1952-56	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Tu.
1953-54	Minister of Internal Affairs.
1954	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1954-56	Chairman Committee on State Security.

Uzbek SSR.

Abdurakhmanov, Abduzhabar Abdurakhmanovich.

B.1907	Tashkent.
1928	Member C.P.
1930-37	Secretary City Party Committee (Margelan, Fergana, Kokand)
1938	Secretary Bukhara Oblast Party Committee.
1938,47, 55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1938-50	Chairman Council of Ministers Uz.SSR.
1933,46, 50	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet, USSR.
1939	Member Central Audit Commission CPSU.
1949	Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950-55	No information.
1955	Chairman State Planning Commission, and Deputy Chairman in Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.

Abdurazakov, Malik Abdurazakovich.

1945-47	Secretary for Cadres C.C. Komsomol Uz.
1947-48	Second Secretary C.C. Komsomol Uz.
1950-52	First Secretary C.C. Komosomol Uz.
1952-55	First Secretary Tashkent City Party Committee.
1952-54	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952,56	Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1954	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1956	Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.

3:American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

Aibek (Tashmukhamedov, Musa).

B.1905	
	Uzbek Novelist.
	Graduate of Soviet Uzbek University (Economist).
1922	First poetry published.
1938	First novel, "Holy Blood."
1942	Stalin Prize for biographic novel, "Navoi."
	Member of Academy of Sciences of Uz. SSR.
	Chairman of Writers' Union USSR.
1946	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

3:American U. S-4,5 1956 RL1 Turkestan

Alimov, Arif Alimovich
B.1912

	Graduate Central Asiatic Planning Institute.
1939-41	Chief Propaganda and Agitation Department of Tashkent City Committee Komsomol.
1941	Member C.P. Chief of Food Industry Department C.C. C.P. Uz.
1942-43	First Secretary Kokand City Party Committee.
1943-45	Minister of State Security, Karakalpak ASSR.
1945-46	Second Secretary Andizhan Oblast Party Committee.
1947,52	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1947-48	First Secretary Samarkand City Party Committee.
1949-50	First Secretary Samarkand Oblast Party Committee.
1949,52	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950,52, 54	Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR.
1952-55	First Secretary Tashkent Oblast Party Committee.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congress CPSU.
1954	Member C.C. and Candidate Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1956	Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.

Babadzhanov, Iuldash.

B.1906	Khorezm Oblast.
1925	Member Komsomol.
1926-29	Posts in Militia and Komsomol.
1930-38	First Secretary Gurlen Rayon, Khorezm Oblast.
1938-39	Minister of Trade Uz. SSR.
1939-45	Joins Ministry of Internal Affairs.
	Chief Fergana Oblast Administration Internal Affairs.
	Graduate Higher NKVD School.
	Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Uz. SSR.
1946	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1945-48, 55	Minister of Internal Affairs, Uz. SSR.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Babkov, Igor Vasilevich.

1946-49	Second Secretary Samarkand Oblast Party Committee.
1949	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952-55	Chief Agricultural Department C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
	First Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.

1956 Relieved of post of First Deputy; appointed Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.

Byzov, Aleksei Petrovich.
1953-54 Minister of Internal Affairs, Uz. SSR.
1954-56 Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955 Chairman Committee of State Security at Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1956 Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Chernik, Stepan Semenovich.
1946-52 Assistant Editor "Pravda Vostoka."
1952-54 Editor "Pravda Vostoka."
1952-56 Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955 Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Dzhumanazarov, Mateke.
B.1906
Member C.P.
1936-39 Chairman Kegeyli Rayon Executive Committee.
1939 Deputy Minister of Finance Karakalpak ASSR.

1942-54	Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Karakalpak ASSR.
1946,47	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1947,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1947-55	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1949	Candidate Member CC. C.P. Uz.
1952	Non-Voting Delegate to XIX Congress CPSU.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.

Emtsov, Vasilii Iakovlevich.

B.1905	Tokman
1938-55	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1946,50, 54	Deputy Council of Nationalities Supreme Soviet USSR.
1947,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1949-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.

Gulamov, Rasul Gulamovich.

1944	Deputy Chief Department of Cadres C.C. C.P. Uz.
1946-47	Deputy Chief Department of Propaganda and Agitation C.C. C.P. Uz.
1948-50	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1949	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952	Chairman Tashkent City Executive Committee.
1952-55	Student Higher Party School C.C. CPSU.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

1956 First Secretary Tashkent City Party Committee.
Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Iashen (Nugmanov, Kamil).
Writer, Dramatist.
1947-49 Chief of Administration of Arts at Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1947,55 Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1949-55 No information.
1956 Member Presidium XIII Congress C.P. Uz.

Iatskovskii, Nikolai Semenovich.
1952-55 Procurator Uz. SSR.
1954-56 Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955 Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Iuldashev, Madzhid Iuldashevich.
1944-55 Minister of State Control.
1947,55 Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Iusupov, Usman Iusupovich.
B.1900 Fergana Oblast.
1926 Member C.P.
1925-29 Trade Unions.
1929-31 Secretary Tashkent Okrug Party Committee.
Third Secretary C.C. at IV Congress C.P. Uz.
1931-34 Chairman Central Asian Bureau of All-Union Trade Unions.

1934-36	Student Marxism-Leninism Courses C.C. CPSU.
1936	Minister Food Industry Uz. SSR.
1936-50	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
1937	Deputy Chairman Council of the Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1945	Chairman Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR while First Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
1946	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet USSR.
	Member Presidium of Council on Kolkhoz Affairs USSR.
1947	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
	Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz.SSR.
1950	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet, USSR.
	Dismissed from post of First Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz. for activities detrimental to party administration.
1953	Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1953-54	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet,USSR.

Kadyrov, Imandzhan Kadyrovich.

1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1953	Chief of Department of Schools C.C. C.P. Uz.
1953-56	Minister of Education.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Kakhkharov, Abdulla.

1955	Chairman Administration of Soviet Writers Uz. SSR.
	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Kalashnikov, Konstantin Fedorovich.

1954-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955	Chief of Political Administration Turkestan Military District.
	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Kamalov, Sabir Kamalovich.

B.1910	Tashkent.
1929-33	Komsomol posts.
1933-36	Secretary Karakalpak Oblast Committee Komsomol.
1936-38	Student Tashkent Institute of Marxism-Leninism.
	Secretary Tashkent Rayon Party Committee.
	Secretary Margelan City Party Committee.
1938	Second Secretary Fergana Oblast Party Committee.
1939	Minister of Agriculture.
	Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1941-46	First Secretary Karakalpak Oblast Party Committee.
1946	Also Chairman Supreme Soviet Karakalpak ASSR.
1946,50, 54	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1949	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.

1949-50	First Secretary Fergana Oblast Party Committee.
1952-55	Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR. Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1956	Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR. Member Audit Commission XX Congress CPSU.

Kuchkarov, Anvar Marasulovich.

1952-53	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR. and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1953-56	Minister of Culture.
1954	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Khakimov, A. Kh.

1956	Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Luchinskii, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

	Lieutenant General, then General of the Army.
1954	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1954-56	Commander of the Armed Forces of Turkestan Military District. Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.

1956	Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.
	Candidate Member C.C. CPSU.

Makhmudov, Arzi.

1952-56	First Secretary Karakalpak Oblast Party Committee.
	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.

Melnikov, Roman Efimovich.

B.1908	Moscow Oblast.
1924	Member Komsomol.
1928	Member C.P.
1930-36	Posts in Factory and City Rayon Soviets of Moscow.
1937-45	Chairman Smolensk Oblast Executive Committee.
1945-48	Student Higher Party School at C.C. CPSU.
1948-49	Inspector, then Deputy Representative of C.C. CPSU for Uz. SSR.
1949-56	Second Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950,54	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
	Candidate Member C.C. CPSU.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Mirzaakhmedov, Mansur Ziiaevich.

B.1909	Turkestan.
1926	Member Komsomol.
1930	Member C.P.

1930-34	Party work in Tashkent City Party Committee.
1934-37	First Secretary Stalinsk Rayon Party Committee.
1937-40	Newspaper Editor. Director of Sanitarium in Crimea. Director Tashkent Movie Studio.
1940	Secretary for Cadres Tashkent City Party Committee.
1941-42	Secretary for Industry C.C. C.P. Uz.
1943-49	Secretary for Cadres C.C. C.P. Uz.
1946,50, 54	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1946	In charge of liquidation of violations of kolkhoz charter Karakalpak ASSR. Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1947	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1949-54	First Secretary Andizhan Oblast Party Committee. Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1956	First Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR. Member C.C. and Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.

Mukhitdinov, Nuritdin Akramovich.

B.1917

1948	Secretary for Propaganda Namangan Oblast Party Committee.
1948-50	First Secretary Namangan Oblast Party Committee.

1949 Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950,54 Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1950-51 First Secretary Tashkent Oblast Party Committee.
1951-53 Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1952-56 Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1953 First Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1955 Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
First Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
1956 Voting Delegate to XX CPSU.
Member C.C. CPSU.
Member Resolutions Commission XX Congress CPSU.
Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Mukhitdinova, Khalima Kadyrovna.
1947 Secretary Namangan City Party Committee.
1949 Chief Department of Women Tashkent Oblast Party Committee.
1950 Deputy Minister of Justice.
1952-56 Chief Department of Women C.C. C.P. Uz.
1953,55 Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1955 Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1956 Member C.C. C.P. Uz.

Murtazaev, Kaium.

1952	Secretary C.C. Komsomol Uz.
	Non-Voting Delegate to XIX Congress CPSU.
1952-56	First Secretary C.C. Komsomol Uz.
1954-56	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1956	Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Nasriddinova (Nasretdinova), Iagdar Sadykovna.

	Secretary for Schools C.C. Komsomol Uz.
1946	First Secretary Tashkent Oblast Committee Komsomol.
1947,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1948-49	Second Secretary C.C. Komsomol Uz.
1949	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952-53	Minister of Construction Materials.
1952,54,56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955-56	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. CPSU.

Niiazov, Amin Irmatovich.

B.1903	Fergana Oblast.
1919-24	Member Komsomol.
	Secretary Fergana City Committee Komsomol.
	Posts in Cheka.
1925	Member C.P.
1924-40	Posts in Fergana Oblast in finance, industry, land and water reform apparatus.
1940-46	Minister of Finance Uz. SSR.

1946	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1947-50	Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1947,50, 55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1950-54	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1950-55	First Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952	Voting Delegate to XIX Congress CPSU.
1953	Deputy Chairman Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1955	Dismissed from post of First Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz. for agricultural shortcomings.

Nurutdinov, Sirodzh.

B.1911	Tashkent.
1930	Member Komsomol.
1937	First Secretary Tashkent City Committee Komsomol.
1938	Member C.P.
1940	Student Moscow Industrial Academy.
1941	Secretary for Industry Tashkent Oblast Party Committee.
1945-47	Third Secretary Tashkent City Party Committee.
1947	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1947-49	First Secretary Tashkent Oblast Party Committee.
1950	Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
1954	First Secretary Namangan Oblast Party Committee.
1954-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955-56	First Secretary Tashkent Oblast Committee.
1956	Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Rakhimbaeva, Zukhra Rakhimdzhanovna.

1945	Secretary for Cadres Tashkent Oblast Committee Komsomol.
1947-51	Chief Women Department C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955	First Deputy Minister of Culture.
	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1956	Secretary C.C. C.P. Uz.
	Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Rakhimov, Ibragim Abdurakhmanovich.

1953-56	Editor, "Kyzl Uzbekistan."
1954-56	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Rakhimov, Kasym.

B.1902	Fergana.
1923	Deputy Chief Agricultural Department Fergana Oblast Party Committee.
1926-40	Student Agricultural Academy.
	Posts in Ministry of Agriculture.
1940-46	Minister of Agriculture.
	Candidate Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1946-47	Minister of Technical Crops.
1946	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
	Member special commission for liquidation of violations of kolkhoz charter.
1947	Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1947-50	Minister of Agriculture.

1949	Member C.C. and Candidate Member Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950-54	No information.
1954-55	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.
1956	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.

Rashidov, Sharaf Rashidovich.

B.1917	Samarkand Oblast.
1939	Member C.P. Assistant Editor "Lenin Iuly."
1941	Graduate Philological Faculty Uzbek State University.
1944-47	Secretary for Cadres Samarkand Oblast Party Committee.
1947-49	Editor "Kyzl Uzbekistan."
1949-50	Chairman Presidium Union of Soviet Writers Union Uz. SSR.
1949	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950,53, 54	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1950-56	Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1952-56	Member C.C. and Bureau C.C. C.P. Uz.
1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1956	Voting Delegate to XX Congress CPSU. Candidate Member C.C. CPSU.

Rudin, Aleksandr Nikitovich.

1952-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1953-55	Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.

1955	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1956	First Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers Uz. SSR.

Sadykova, Vasilia Sadykovna.

1945	Deputy Secretary for Women Tashkent Oblast Party Committee.
1947,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1947-56	Deputy Chairman Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1949-56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1953	Member Soviet Delegation to World Women's Congress.

Sarymsakov, Tashmukhamedov Alievich.

B.1915

1936	Graduated Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, Central Asian State University.
1946-50	President Academy of Sciences. Uz. SSR.
1947	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR. Member Presidium Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1948	Chairman Society for Diffusion of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
1949	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1950	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1953	Rector Central Asian State University.

Seitov, Pirdzhan.

B.1909	Karakalpak ASSR.
1924	Turtkul Cotton Technicum.
1931	Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Karakalpak ASSR.
1934	Chairman Khodzheyli Rayon Executive Committee.
1937-38	Permanent Representative of Karakalpak ASSR at Council of Ministers Uz. SSR., and Minister of Agriculture Karakalpak ASSR.
1941-46	Chairman Council of Ministers Karakalpak ASSR.
1946	Deputy Council of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet USSR.
1947-52	First Secretary Karakalpak Oblast Party Committee.
	Student Higher Party School C.C. CPSU.
1949,54, 56	Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1956	Chairman Council of Ministers Karakalpak ASSR.
	Voting delegate to XX Congress CPSU.

Uzakov, Mulladzhan Karimovich.

	Colonel of the Guards.
1931	Member C.P.
1930s	Fought Against Counter-Revolution in Uz. SSR.
1941-45	Political Commissar of a Red Army Division in Central Asia and at the front.

1946-55	Military Commissar of Uz. SSR.
1947,55	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.

Zakhidov, Tisha Zakhidovich.

1952-56	Chairman Academy of Sciences Uz. SSR. Member C.C. C.P. Uz.
1952	Deputy Supreme Soviet Uz. SSR.
1952,56	Voting Delegate to XIX and XX Congresses CPSU.
1954	Deputy Council of Union, Supreme Soviet USSR.

Annex "A"

3.

ECONOMY

Annex "A." 3.a.

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Introduction

The economy of Central Asia has had two wings: the agricultural and the pastoral. The two great wings correspond in a general way to the ethnic divisions: the Kazakhs, the Kirgiz, part of the Uzbeks and part of the Turkmens on the pastoral side; and the sedentary Uzbeks, sedentary Turkmens, and most of the Tadzhiks on the agricultural. The minor peoples, including the Uigurs, the Dungans, and the Karakalpaks are entirely, or almost intirely agricultural.

The sedentary peoples not only formed the basis of the agricultural life; they also were the basic urban, handicraft and mercantile specialists. These were again the sedentary Uzbeks and the remaining sedentary peoples together with a scattering of minor groups, such as the Hindus, the Bukharan Jews, the Persians, European Tatars and traders from the Caucasus. The division of labor and the specialization of economic function was therefore based upon ethnic divisions in the traditional society of Central Asia; and this gross correlation has not been radically changed under the Soviet regime.

Agriculture

The farming was and is fundamentally irrigation farming. The greater part of the agricultural product, and the occupation of the greater part of the farmers is concerned with irrigated agriculture. In the Zeravshan Valley, where Bukhara is situated, irrigated agriculture consisted of wheat, barley, rice, maize, cotton, vegetables and alfalfa. By far the most important crop was rice; in 1920, 46 per cent of the irrigated land in the Zeravshan Valley was under rice cultivation. Wheat, in approximately equal proportions between winter and spring wheat, was raised in 20 per cent of the irrigated land; barley in 18 per cent; vegetables and alfalfa were cultivated each in about six per cent of the irrigated land; cotton on one per cent.

Dry farming, called bogara agriculture in Central Asia, is carried on chiefly on the slopes of mountains, whereas the irrigated agriculture is concentrated along the fertile valleys of the rivers. Dry farming, which takes advantage of the spring run-offs of the mountain streams is an important, if erratic element in Central Asian farming, supplied, as it is, by surface and ground water. Except in the mountains, precipitation makes little direct contribution to the water supply. The water resources of rivers, lakes, springs and wells afford a steady and reliable base for irrigated agriculture, but, by the very nature of these resources, place a sharp limitation on the amount of land available for cultivation.

The area for expansion of the cultivated zone lies in the hills and mountains which form the valley walls. Bogara farmins is almost entirely grain cultivation; conditions for rice and cotton cultivation are not satisfactory. However, even grain crops may be destroyed by too much water or too little, by flood or by drought. And the variety of crops as well as the richness of yield per acre is far lower. Nevertheless, bogara agriculture has been developed where possible.

In Turkmenia, the amount of irrigated agriculture in 1913 was 97.5 per cent of the total sown area; in 1938, the sown area was divided as 87 per cent irrigated, 13 per cent non-irrigated. Uzbekistan has seven times the sown area of Turkmenia. In 1938, the land under cultivation in Uzbekistan was divided as 54 per cent irrigated, 46 per cent dry farming. There are more mountainous and hilly regions in Uzbekistan in which bogara agriculture can be developed; hence the higher proportion of dry farming.

In general, there is little further area expansion of irrigation under present techniques. The greatest agricultural expansion is taking place in the bogara cultivation, since traditional practices had expanded the irrigated area almost to its limits under known techniques.

In addition to the chief Central Asian fiber crop, cotton, hemp and silk have also long been raised in the area. Central Asia has grown a number of other industrial or technical crops in the past: tobacco, vineyards, and oil-bearing or ethereal plants.

Pastoralism

The pastoralism of Central Asia has been the concern of the nomads. Pastoralism is of two kinds in this part of the world: steppe land and mountain meadow pastoralism. The

Kazakhs, the nomadic Uzbeks and the nomadic Turkmens are steppe pastoralists; the Kirgiz, the mountain Tadzhiks, and the Altay Turks are mountain pastoralists. The steppe pastoralists have little actual steppe country for their herds. Their pasture lands are rather the semi-desert and desert regions.

However, these pasturelands are conventionally called steppelands.

The steppe pastoralists range over large areas in their annual round; the mountain pastoralists have a more restricted movement. The nomadic movements are dictated by the need for grass for the livestock, and the grass grows at different seasons in different parts of the steppe. There is a brief, but brilliant, growth of ephemera in the desert, and the nomads move onto the desert in the spring to graze the herds over these brief-flowering crops. The mountain meadow pastoralists do not range so widely because the mountain terrain varies more rapidly than the steppe terrain, and pasture suitable for winter grazing is closer to the summer camps.

The entire steppe-pastoralist country, the type of herds, the internal proportions of the animals, and the seasonal movements are remarkably constant. The basic herd animals are cattle, horses, sheep, goats and camels. The most numerous animals are sheep, which alone are over half the total herd. Goats are perhaps ten per cent to 20 per cent of the herd strength, cattle 20 percent, horses ten per cent or fewer, and camels rarely more than two or three per cent. In the extreme south of the area, in territories bordering on Iran and Afghanistan, a small number of asses and mules are to be found; and in the extreme east, in the area bordering on Tibet, a few yaks are to be found.

Interdependence and the Soviet Impact

The interdependence of the herders and the farmers has caused the entirety of Central Asia to be conceived as one great economic unity. Each of the branches of the economy was dependent on the products of the other, because the division and specialization of labor was carried to a fair degree of development. The cities as the market and bazaar centers were the centers for the exchange. The cities also contributed the products of the bazaars to the movement of economic goods. The bazaars were the centers of metal-working, wood-working, leather-working, cloth-manufacture, pottery-making. Each of the products was the subject of a special guild's workmanship, and each guild had its own location in the bazaar. There was a street of the potters, a street of the weavers, and so forth. The maker of the product was the seller as well. Thus, while there was a degree of development of the differentiation and specialization of labor, this was not as far as it might have been.

The traditional mode of bringing farm and herd products together in a great pattern of interchange and circulation in Central Asia has been eliminated under the Soviet system. The focal point of all commodity movement lies in European Russia. Cotton cloth does not reach the Kazakhs save by way of Moscow. The autonomy of the area in an economic as well as political sense exists no longer.

The livestock raising has undergone a profound transformation. The grazing lands have been continuously diminished in favor of farmland. The remnant grazing area is of the poorest quality, immune to agricultural invasion. In consequence, the nomadic movement has been restricted in scope of movement and in availability of grass.

The Russian peasants moved into Central Asia during the 19th century. They were Siberiaks from Siberia, Ukrainians and Cossacks from the Ukraine, Great-Russians from European Russia; and dissenting-sect Russians with the dry farming practiced in their home territories. They moved onto the steppes of Kazakhstan and the Altay. The Russians added a new type of agriculture to the Central Asian economy; this new type of agriculture was developed at the expense of the herders' lands.

In effect, the traditional economy of Central Asia continued down to the period of collectivization at the end of the 1920s, before which there were but few changes in the economy. The period of collectivization severed the umbilical cord to the past. And while many elements of the traditional economy have been carried into the present period, the changes wrought by collectivization and by subsequent policies of the Soviet regime have radically changed the economic life in Central Asia.

The initial revolutionary action of the Soviet period prepared the way for the later changes, indeed the radical change of a decade later was made possible only upon the basis of the Revolution. But the Revolution itself affected the peasantry only by adding to their hunger and want during the terrible years of civil war.

Social changes, made possible by the Revolution, were realized at the end of the 1920s with the beginning of the collectivization of farming. At this time, the peasantry was reorganized into kolkhozes, or collective farms. In broad terms, the steps in the process were twofold. First, a system of cooperatives which had been established during the 1920s was transformed into the collectivized system. These cooperatives were known as TOZ, the Russian abbreviations for words meaning Association for Working the Land. Second, voluntary membership in the cooperatives was replaced by compulsory joining of the collective farms, backed by action of the GPU.

The compulsory enrollment in the kolkhoz system was met by considerable peasant resistance. The full picture has not been revealed, but enough of it is known to set forth the broad outline. In Kazakhstan and Turkmenia some notion of the extent of peasant resistance may be gained from the population figures. Kazakhs suffered a loss of 22 per cent, or 900,000, between 1926 and 1939; and while the total population of Turkmenia increased by six per cent in the period, rural Turkmenia fell by three per cent. Nor should it be inferred from the Turkmenian case that the difference between total gain and rural loss can be accounted for by the movement of Turkmens to the cities. Rather, the difference was made up by in-migration of Russians. (See chapter on Size and Geographical Distribution of the Population).

The Canal System of Central Asia

Irrigated agriculture is a fundamental part of the Central Asian economy; the canal system is fundamental to irrigation. In the past, there were three kinds of canals: (1) the large or main canals in the charge of the king; (2) the middle canals administered by a clan or a village; (3) the small canals which led to individual plots.

The irrigation systems composed of the great, middle and small canals were established in the vicinity of the rivers, oases and other waters of Central Asia. The Fergana, Zeravhan, Amu-Darya, Syr-Darya, Ili, Murgab and other river systems all have such irrigation systems; the Tashkent Oasis (composed of the Chirchik and Angren streams), and the Akhal-Teke or Kopet Dag Oasis, and other oases have irrigation canals and ditches.

Under the Soviet regime the irrigation system has a mixed record. During the 1930s, the Great Fergana Canal, 270 kilometers long, was constructed in the Fergana Valley. Over 160,000 collective farmers were employed in building the canal, which was completed in 1939. In 1939-1940 several other canals of lesser importance were built in the Fergana Valley, notably the Northern and Southern Fergana Canals. In the same period, the Tashkent Canal was dug. The major impetus given to the canal digging was the need for cotton.

Quite unlike the Fergana Canal system has been the fate of the Main Turkmen Canal plan. The purpose of the Turkmen project was to link the water system of the lower Amu Darya with the Caspian Sea at Krasnovodsk. In 1950 the Main Turkmen Canal project received a great deal of publicity. Of late (1956) it has been treated with silence.

A projected canal to the south of the Main Turkmen Canal is the Great Kara-Kum Canal. This canal was to have joined the Amu-Darya in its middle course with the Mary (Mew) and the Tedzhen Oases. This goal would have been accomplished by joining the Amu-Darya with the Murgab and Tedzhen Rivers in southern Turkmenia.

In terms of time-phasing, the Great Kara-Kum Canal was to have been completed before the Main Turkmen Canal.

Both plans are now gathering dust on the shelves, although one small phase of the Main Turkmen Canal project was completed in 1953; this was a small feeder canal at Takhia-Tash in the lower Amu-Darya. It has been speculated that both projects were conceptions of Stalin and his regime; by their nature they are grandiloquent projects requiring tremendous investments without sure return. The regime of Khrushchev and Bulganin has appeared to mistrust such grandiose schemes of doubtful practicality.

Agriculture under the Soviet Regime

Soviet agriculture is based upon two productive institutions. Each of these was formed in the period of collectivization and developed during the middle and late 1930s. They are: (1) the state farm or *sovkhoz*; (2) the collective farm or *kolkhoz*.

The state farm is an actual organ of the state, both in fact and in theory. The individuals who work on the farms are state employees, working on a wage basis. The land which they till is state-owned land. The agricultural product is taken by the state and is subject to state allocation.

The collective farm is a different type of organization in theory. The collective farmers are not state employees; they are private individuals who act together and communally lease their land from the state. The term of the collective farm lease is either in perpetuity or for an indefinite period. In fact, the collective farmer has had no choice but to join the collective; and the land is not subject to the policy of the farm collectivity. The size of the farm, the number of people in it, the organization of work on the farm, the crops and the methods of land and crop improvement, are all determined by the Soviet regime.

Unlike the farmers on a state farm who are paid a wage, the collective farmers receive a portion of the crop return or yield commensurate with their labor. The amount of labor is measured in workdays, and is evaluated according to the type of work. A workday on a combine might be the equivalent of one and a half or even two days of sowing by hand. The workday system is used to determine the wages of the state farmer as well.

In work organization the collective farm and state farms are composed of links of ten to 12 farm hands under a link leader; five to six of the links form a brigade with 50 to 60 hands under a brigadier; a farm may be composed of three to a dozen brigades. Of late, the collective farms have been increasing in size by state decree. Each farm is now composed of a greater number of brigades and of villages. (A village is roughly the size of a brigade).

The state farm is of large size compared to the collective farm; but recent policy has been to double or triple the size of collective farms, reducing their total number by two-thirds. In view of this trend, the collective farm is approaching the state farm in size. Since 1950, the number of collectives has decreased from over a quarter of a million to less than one hundred thousand, with proportionate increase in size.

The collective and state farms are comprised not only as farmers, but of administrative and supervisory personnel, Party functionaries, teachers, clerks. A typical collective farm numbers its households in the hundreds - from 300 to two thousand households since the consolidation. The size of the state farm begins at the point of the large collective farm.

A different agricultural institution is the Machine Tractor Station, or MTS. The MTS is a truck tractor and combine park which supplies mechanized equipment and motorized transport farm equipment for nearby collective farms. The MTS maintains repair shops for its own and for collective farm machinery and engines. In a lesser way there are Machine Livestock Stations performing similar services for livestock farms, especially important in Central Asia.

The collective farmer has a bit of land and one or more farm animals about his cottage. The state farmer has none of this; and here lies the main difference between the collective farmer and the state farmer. However, the small private plots are diminishing in their role even on the collective farms. The future of these plots and privately owned farm animals is uncertain. The chief areas of difference between state farms and collective farms are being cut down.

If the difference between state farm and collective farm is entirely eliminated, the system of Soviet agriculture will resemble a factory system. The wages and incentives, the organization of work, and the accounting of the product are different from farm systems anywhere else in the world. The significance of the changes during the collectivization of agriculture in the early 1930s is that in the process of collectivization the tie to the past was cut. By the mid-1930s Soviet agriculture was entirely reorganized. The reorganization of society begun in the Revolution was completed on the farm a decade and a half later. The attendant loss of life and police action are marks of the violence of the transition period.

The Central Asian farm system shared in the collectivization process and all the attendant activity and trends. The farmers were collectivized and the herdsmen were settled in fixed collective farms.

Kazakhstan

Land Utilization

The amount of land in use in Kazakhstan is approximately 200,000,000 hectares, or 500,000,000 acres. (A hectare is 2.47 acres.) This total is divided as follows:

Table 3.a.I. Kazakhstan Land Utilization[1]
(Millions of Hectares)

Pastures and Meadows	175
Arable Land	26
Total	201

[1] Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kazakh SSR.

In addition, it was reckoned at the beginning of the 1950s that 30,000,000 hectares of potentially arable land were available. The amount of land actually under cultivation is less than the total of arable land. The growth of the cultivated area is shown in Table 3.a.II.

Table 3.a.II. Kazakhstan. Cultivated Area[1]

Year	Thousands of Hectares
1913	4,194
1928	4,246
1932	5,404
1937	5,832
1940	6,831
1941	7,450
1946	5,635
1949	7,297.5
1950	7,500
1951	8,100
1952	8,600
1953	9,700
1954	11,500
1955	17,553

[1] Karibzhanov, 1955.
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 March 18; 1954 Feb. 17; 1955 Jan. 14, Feb. 6, Apr. 15, Aug. 10.

The amount of land under cultivation remained relatively unchanged during the 1913-1928 period. This is a further measure of the static character of Soviet agriculture during its first decade. Growth was slow during the early and middle 1930s, which was the period of collectivization. During the entire period 1928-1941, an average of 250,000 hectares was added annually to Kazakhstan agriculture. The rate of growth was more rapid at the end of the period. During World War II land under cultivation diminished, and the pre-war level was not regained until 1950.

The pattern of Kazakhstan's agriculture was changed with the introduction of the virgin lands policy in 1953. The expansion of agriculture into new lands, and the reclamation of long-fallow lands, were carried forward in 1954 and 1955 in northern Kazakhstan and neighboring southern Siberia.

During the 1954-1955 period 9,870,000 hectares (14.8 million acres) were put under the plough in Kazakhstan in the new program. In this period, the land under cultivation increased from 10,000,000 to 17,500,000 hectares.

The plan called for 19,000,000 hectares in 1955; thus Kazakhstan was 1,500,000 below plan. The major burden in this expansion program was borne by the state farms of northern Kazakhstan. There was a 20 per cent increase in cultivated land among the state farms of Kazakhstan, of which 337 new ones were established. The collective farms increased cultivated area by 18 per cent.

The virgin lands program is concentrated in the north of Kazakhstan as far as Central Asia is concerned. There is little development of this kind elsewhere in Central Asia. From another viewpoint, the virgin lands program has been concentrated in the dry farming zone of the north. Irrigated agriculture has had little role in the new lands program.

The irrigated lands of Kazakhstan have expanded to a slight extent. Table 3.a.III shows the development of irrigation in Kazakhstan.

Table 3.a.III. Kazakhstan. Irrigated Area[1]

Year	Irrigated Land in Thousands of Hectares
1930	780
1940	994
1945	1,350
1947	+1,000
1953	1,110

1/ Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1945 Nov. 18.
Sharov and Gurevich, 1954.

The 1945 figure is inexplicably large. Table 3.a.II showed a decline in the amount of agricultural land in Kazakhstan through the war years. The high 1945 figure is counter to all expectations, and should be regarded with some suspicion. In the decade 1930-1940 the amount of irrigated land increased by 214,000 hectares; the amount of irrigated land in 1953 was 116,000 hectares over 1940. This is a considerable slowing down of the rate of growth of irrigated land. The rate of increase in the ten-year period 1930-1940 was 28 per cent, or 2.8 per cent per annum. The 1940-1953 rate was 8.5 per cent, or 0.7 per cent annual increase during the 13-year period.

Crops

Of the various crops in Kazakhstan, grain is the most important. About three-quarters of the land under cultivation in 1953 was in grain. Approximately half the grain crop is in spring wheat. Table 3.a.IV shows the distribution of the various crops in Kazakhstan by amount of land allocated to its cultivation.

Table 3.a.IV. Kazakhstan Crops[1]
(Thousands of Hectares)

Year	Grain	Wheat	Cotton	Sugar Beat	Rice
1913	3,913	2,531	21		
1928	3,827	2,751	45		14
1932	4,496	2,733	134	2	
1937	5,155	3,294	111	13	
1940	5,512		104	16	28
1949		3,400			
1950	5,336		85	20	
1953	6,512	4,600	114	25	29

Year	Grain	Wheat	Corn
1956	23,000	18,000	600

	Potatoes and Vegetables	Sun-flowers	To-bacco	Orchards and Vineyards
1950	280	150	8	23

---

[1] Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kazakh SSR.
Izvestiia, 1955 Feb.5; Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1947 Nov.5; 1954 Feb.17; 1955 Feb.2

The grain figures show little change until the years of the new lands program. At the time of the beginning of the new lands program, planned increases in grain land showed enormous expansion. From 1913 to 1953 the amount of land in grain increased by 92 per cent. Planned increase from 1953 to 1956 was over 250 per cent. Corn was introduced into the planning as part of a new corn-hogs program. The decision to shift the economy from grain exclusively to grain plus corn and hog-raising is part of the new Khrushchev policy for Soviet agriculture.

In 1954, there were 78,000 hectares in corn. An eightfold increase to 600,000 hectares in 1956 was planned. The achievement fell short of the plan, but how far short is not known.

Aside from the food crops, the industrial crops have been increased. The cotton was 5.5 times more extensive from 1913 to 1953. The cotton-growing area of Kazakhstan is concentrated in the Syr-Darya Valley, where Uzbeks are the main population. Here, irrigated farming is well-developed, and is a continuation of the development in the Fergana, Zeravshan and Tashkent centers to the south.

Sugar beet, which counts as an industrial crop, has been expanded during the last three decades; likewise, sunflower for its oil; and finally, tobacco. Orchards and vineyards are found chiefly in the south near Alma-Ata where the terrain and water supply make conditions favorable. Alma-Ata means literally "Apple-Father."

In terms of yields, the grain crop increased similarly to the amount of land in grain. The grain output was 2,217,000 tons in 1913; in 1950 the grain was 4,400,000 tons, an increase of 90 per cent. (The total grain acreage rose 92 per cent in the period 1913-1953.)

The Soviet crop yields are computed on the basis of weight on the ground, before harvesting, transport and storage. The barn weight of a crop may be one-fifth to one-third less than the weight before harvesting, i.e., the biological yield. The 1950 data must therefore be corrected downward. It was planned that the 1955 grain output in Kazakhstan would reach 13 million tons, and the 1956 output 21 million tons. This plan was not fulfilled. The biological yield must in any case be corrected downward to show a barn yield figure.

It should be stressed that the advances in agriculture during recent years have been in agriculture of the European type. The Central Asiatic sector of the agriculture of Kazakhstan has remained more or less static.

Livestock

The gains and losses in livestock are more truly the story of the native Kazakh economy than any economic branch might be.

The livestock picture is basically the same as it was in past centuries. The sole change of major proportions has been the introduction of hog-raising in recent years. The new policy has been introduced into the northern parts of Kazakhstan in conjunction with corn in order to establish a corn-hog economy. The hog is to be the final product for human consumption.

Table 3.a.V shows the course of livestock-raising in Kazakhstan during the Soviet period.

Table 3.a.V. Kazakhstan. Livestock[1]
(Thousands of Head)

Year	Cattle	Horses	Sheep and Goats		Camels	Hogs	Poultry	Total
1917								36,000
1924	4,750	2,500	11,400		400	300		19,400
1927	7,850	3,700	20,000	5,000	1,200	500		38,200
1928	7,700	3,900	20,500		-	-		33,000 - 35,000
1929	7,400	4,200	21,900	5,300	1,100	300		40,400
1930	5,700	3,600	18,000	4,400	-	160		33,000
1933	1,600	460	2,700		-	140		5,000
1938	3,100	640	5,300		100	370		9,500
1940			8,780		105	451	594	12,900
1945	3,500	860	10,300		14.5	149		15,000
1953	4,500	2,000	15,000	5,000				

[1] Krader and Wayne, 1955.
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1946 May 31; 1947 Aug. 15.
Tazhiev and Krupko, 1947.

The course of the native Kazakh economy is borne out in this table. The herds declined in number from 1917 to 1924 in the years of revolution and civil war. However, the herds grew rapidly during the 1920s, until they surpassed 1917.

In 1929, the last year before collectivization the number of livestock of all kinds was over double the 1924 figure. Then disaster followed. In 1930 there was a small drop of 17 per cent. In the period 1930-1933 when the brunt of the collectivization campaign was carried out, the herd strength dropped to five million. A total of 35 million head of stock disappeared from 1929 to 1933. The build-up since collectivization has been slow. In 1953, the number of sheep had not yet regained the number in 1926, which was 15.5 million.

The ability of the Kazakh herders to recuperate from disaster is shown in the 1920s figures. The herds had dropped 36 million to 19 million in seven years, from 1917 to 1924. But the herds were quickly reconstituted under more or less normal conditions. The Soviet economic system as we know was not evolved until the period of collectivization. Under conditions which were more or less traditional, the Kazakh herds rose to pre-Revolutionary strength.

However, the capacity to recuperate the herd strength appears to have been lost in the post-collectivization period.

In terms of herding products, the record points to an increasing number of problems in Kazakhstan. The average amount of milk produced by individual collective farms was lower in

1952 than in 1940. But the size of the average collective farm has increased in the same period.

The average annual milk yield per cow fell by 76 liters in the same period, 1940-1952. This is a drop of 13 per cent, from 650 to 574 liters of milk per cow annually.

Of every 100 cows, 88 were with calf in 1948. Of every 100 cows, 74 were with calf in 1951. Of mares with foal, the rate had dropped from 78 per one hundred to 67 per one hundred from 1948 to 1951.

The wool yield per sheep fell by 21 per cent from 1940 to 1952. The average annual yield of wool per sheep in 1940 was 2.4 kilograms or 5.28 pounds. (A kilogram is 2.2 pounds.) In 1952 the rate had fallen to 1.9 pounds.

These data in various parts of the Kazakh rural economy point to a continuing crisis. (For further details see Krader and Wayne, 1955, Chapter V.)

The Collective and State Farm Systems

The collective farms established in the early 1930s have been reduced in number and increased in size in keeping with the recent consolidation program. The total number of collectives reached its highest point, 7,800, in 1939. In 1947 the number had shrunk to 6,700. In 1950 the consolidation of collective farms reached a point of 2:1, and in that year there were 3,226 collective farms. There has been a slight tendency toward further consolidation, to 3,000, in 1955.

The state farm system on the other hand has been increased in scope. From about 200 in the late 1930s the number increased to 268 in 1951. In 1954, 93 more state farms were added in connection with the virgin lands program. Another 250 state farms were planned for 1955. It is in the state farm system that the greatest expansion has taken place. Here the conditions of rural life are furthest removed from what we know peasant life to be.

The Machine Tractor Stations as a system were instituted in the collectivization period. They numbered 315 by 1940; in 1952 they numbered 376, a more or less static picture. The mechanized stations in support of livestock farms reached 59 in 1952. The total number of stations of all kinds in support of the rural economy was 480 in 1955.

Data on collective farms, state farms and MTS's are shown in Table 3.a.VI.

Table 3.a.VI. Kazakhstan. Collective Farms, State Farms, and MTS's[1]

	Collective Farms	State Farms	MTS's
1939	7,800	200[2]	300[2]
1940	7,151		315
1945	6,390	252	363
1947	6,718	254	
1950	3,226	258	376
1951	3,220	268	
1952	3,145		
1954		360[3]	
1955	3,000	610[5]	480[4]

1/ Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kazakh SSR.
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1946 Jan. 27; 1951 Dec. 16; 1952 Sept. 21.
Krader and Wayne, 1955.

2/ Approximate figure.

3/ Includes 93 new state farms on virgin land in 1954.

4/ Includes mechanized livestock stations.

5/ Approximate figure. 337 over 1953.

The steady growth in size and reduction in number of collective farms is seen to antedate World War II. The significance of the consolidation drive in matters of rural administration and "proletarianization" of the peasantry are clear: the greater the unit of production, the greater the administrative work needed; the state thereby increases its role in the farm life. The peasants cease to be what they were in the past. The formula of "proletarianization" is proposed not because the peasant will become a proletarian but rather because certain analogies in development of proletarian and peasant may be seen in the wage and incentive system, work supervision, and the organization of production by plan.

The model or image in the mind of the central regime in Moscow is to transform the peasant life. It is suggested here that the goal in view for transformation is the Soviet proletarian and factory system in general.

The state farms and the MTS system are more advanced in this line than the collective farm system is. The state farms are already large in size, employing several times the number of people on a collective farm, and they are few in number. They are expanding in total scope more rapidly than the collective farm system both in Kazakhstan and in other areas of growth of Soviet agriculture. In 1954, 93 new state farms were added on the virgin and long-fallow lands of northern Kazakhstan. In 1955 an additional 250 were planned.

The MTS system increased at a slower rate for it is developed to support agriculture on the collective farms. The increase from 1950 to 1955 was 104, but this figure includes at least 20 new mechanized livestock stations, and eight other mechanized farm stations in 1952 alone. While the mechanized side of Soviet agriculture is expanding, the Soviet organization is being developed at an even faster rate. The future course is probably along the line of the state farm rather than the collective farm.

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification is in its barest infancy in Kazakhstan. The MTS is the most advanced sector of the rural economy, and of the MTS, 115 were to be electrified according to the plan of 1950. Even if the plan was fulfilled the rate of rural electrification of the MTS was less than one-third, because the number of MTS was 376 in that year.

Electrification of collective farms was less developed than MTS electrification. The rate of electrification according to the 1946-1950 plan, was less than 25 per cent even if achieved. The plan called for electrification of 1,500 out of 6,700 collective farms. In 1951, out of a planned electrification of 1,600 collective farms, 200 were electrified;in 1953, out of a planned 114, 65 were electrified, representing 57 per cent of the plan. Between 1948 and 1950, rural power plants with a total capacity of 30,000 kilowatts were planned. The power actually added was 6,300 kilowatts or 21 per cent of the plan.

Summary

The significant developments in the

rural economy of Kazakhstan are the following:

1. Collapse of the herding economy occurred during collectivization, and recovery has never followed.

2. The rural electrification program is below plan. It is doubtful whether one-third of the rural population has electricity. This means no radios or electric lights.

3. The milk and wool yields are consistently far below planned levels. The great disparity between plan and reality is more than a problem of accurate planning. Plans may be a bit ahead of reality in order to spur people to higher goals. The difference between goal and achievement in such cases may be small. The great differences between plan and reality in milk and wool figures pose the possibility that the thinking of the planners and of the cowherds and shepherds are far apart.

4. Development of the virgin lands program in northern Kazakhstan has made this area part of the grain base of the USSR. The virgin lands program has been developed in an area of marginal rainfall, that is, on a precarious base. There is an element of calculated risk in Soviet planning. The decision was evidently taken because an inadequate return and even a loss in any one year will be compensated by an over-all contribution to the food supply of the Soviet Union. For this purpose the extraordinary transfer of capital and labor to the area was deemed justified, even though neither capital nor labor is limitless.

A total of 450,000 people had migrated to the new agricultural lands. They are mainly young people from Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and other industrial cities. They are between the ages of 17 and 28, either unskilled or semi-skilled, urban, and western. They are being moved to the east, to the farms.

The implication is one of a localized urban surplus, and a farm under-population, especially of young people of marriage age. A reservoir of nearly one-half million people is being built in this category, which the cities can ill afford to lose but which is a greater problem in the rural than in the urban areas.

There is a further implication that people in the east as well as grain in the east are the objects of the virgin lands program. A new kind of farmer is being created, totally different from the traditional peasant. And a great addition to the rural population potential in Soviet Asia is being created.

Kirgizia

Agriculture and herding is the occupation of most of the labor force of Kirgizia. From the information available, a picture of slow development may be drawn. Certain areas of the rural economy, notably rural electrification and livestock, both of which are lagging throughout Central Asia, are especially far behind schedule in Kirgizia. Those areas of agriculture which have made progress have advanced only slightly. One of the areas of slight progress has been in industrial crops.

Land Utilization

Kirgizia is a mountainous country; hence, the total amount of arable land is small. Of the total area of Kirgizia, 7.6 per cent is arable. The major crop is wheat, followed by other grain crops (millet, barley, rice, maize, oats and rye) and the forage crops.

The total land in cultivation was 325,000 hectares in 1924, increasing to about 840,000 hectares in 1940. Since 1940 there has been little change. The planned figure for 1950 was 1.1 million. There is no report on fulfillment. The general picture is one of stagnation in agriculture.

The industrial crops, especially cotton and sugar beets, have been improved. The cotton area has been extended northward from the Fergana Valley (the Osh and Dzhalal-Abad Oblasts of Kirgizia are in the Fergana) to the Chu River Valley, where Frunze Oblast is situated.

A special effort has been made in the introduction of the corn-hog economy to Kirgizia. The 1955 plan called for 100,000 hectares in corn, to be expanded to 215,000 hectares in 1960. There is no data on the success of the plan for corn and hogs. The corn-hog economy is a feature of Russian planning. The hog is repugnant to Islamic peoples and to Central Asian herdsmen, Islamic or not.

The cotton area has been expanded from 29,000 hectares in 1924 to 54,300 hectares at the end of the 1920s. From 1928 on the area in cotton has remained virtually unchanged. The planned figure for 1950 was 65,200 hectares, about 11,000 above 1928. Cotton was to expand according to plan to 150,000 hectares in 1955, then to 207,000 hectares in 1960. Unless the role of agriculture changes radically in Kirgizia, such figures are out of the question.

Sugar beets had a minor role in Kirgizia up to 1930, only 1,500 hectares. This expanded ten times during the 1930s to 15,500 hectares in 1940. The rate of expansion fell, and the planned figure for 1950 was 20,000 hectares.

According to the Fourth Five Year Plan, 1946-1950, the following output figures were planned:

Table 3.a.VII. Kirgizia. 1950 Planned Agricultural Yields[1] (Thousands of Metric Tons)

Grain	788
Cotton	106
Sugar Beets	804

1/Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1946 Aug. 27.

The 1950 plan for grain was fulfilled, but the plans for cotton and sugar beets were not. Data on plan fulfillment, upon which the analysis of Soviet agriculture is based, are absent for Kirgizia after 1950. There are statements in the Kirgiz press that plans were fulfilled and areas in grain and cotton increased. But in the absence of specific data, it is difficult to judge whether the 1955-1950 goals are totally unrealistic, or whether they reflect success in the 1950-1955 period for which we have no information.

Livestock

Herding in general is the traditional Kirgiz occupation, and predominates over agriculture in the rural economy of Kirgizia. The livestock of Kirgizia suffered from collectivization as did the Kazakh herds. The same general composition characterizes both the mountain pasture stocks of the Kirgiz and the steppe pasture stocks of the Kazakhs. Table 3.a.VIII shows the course of livestock growth and decline in Kirgizia.

Table 3.a.VIII. Kirgizia. Livestock1/
(Thousands)

	Total	Horses	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Camels	Mules and Asses
1914	4,755	533	477	3,665	43	38	
1924	2,794	289	876	3,052	43	19	
1928/29	7,850	747	1,084	5,806	37	51	25
1932		320	315	949			
1940		408	555	2,529			
1950(P)		490	560	4,300	60		
1953	Below 1929						

1/Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kirgiz SSR.
Fatianov, 1927.
Krader and Wayne, 1955.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1953 Oct. 14.

Livestock-raising in Kirgizia was able to recuperate from World War I, the Revolution and the Civil War. By 1928 it had exceeded the 1914 level. But it has never recovered from collectivization. In 1953, total herds were still below the 1929 level, the last year before the collectivization period. The same lesson may be drawn from Kirgiz herdsmanship as from Kazakh: traditional pastoral techniques have great recovery power; Soviet techniques have lost this capacity.

The number of hogs has remained static in the Soviet period. The planned figure for 1950 was 60,000, some 33 per cent over 1925. Whether the 1950 plan was fulfilled is not reported. The hog-raising economy is a Russian trait, quite foreign to the Kirgiz and to the Moslem practices.

Care of livestock is on an unsatisfactory level as reported in the Soviet Kirgizian press. Provision for winter storage of fodder is constantly under criticism; wool and milk yields are far below plan. The mean annual yield of milk per cow in 1950 was 682 liters, about 33 per cent below plan. The production of wool per sheep was 1.7 kilograms in 1950, whereas the plan called for 2.5 kilograms. In 1952 the situation was unchanged: 681 liters of milk per cow. Livestock-raising and livestock production form the traditional Kirgiz way of life. The Kirgiz have not adapted well in the Soviet period.

Collective and State Farm Systems

The number of collective farms has diminished since 1950 after the consolidation decree. The number of collective farms is shown in Table 3.a.IX.

Table 3.a.IX. Kirgizia. Collective Farms[1]

1949	1,631
1950	1,351
1952	752

[1] Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 11; 1950 Jan. 28; 1952 Sept. 21.

The number of collective farms was reduced by half after 1950. The average size of farm concomitantly increased. The income of the farms increased as well; however, this is an artificial measure of well-being because the size of the farm is non-comparable. Thus, if there were 40 collective farms that earned one million rubles or more in 1940, and 173 such farms in 1952, the statistics are not referring to the same object.

The state farms were distributed as follows in 1952:

Table 3.a.X. Kirgizia. State Farms in 1952[1]

Sheep-Raising	13
Meat and Dairy Cattle	14
Horse-Breeding	6
Hog-Raising	2
Industrial Crops	8
Orchards and Vineyards	6
Total	51

[1] Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kirgiz SSR.

The greatest concentration of state farming was on livestock-raising, 35 out of 51. There were no state farms devoted to grain or cotton cultivation.

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification in Kirgizia is poorly developed. Of 1,351 collective farms in 1950, 158 were electrified, or 12 per cent. Of 25 power plants scheduled in 1950, five were completed; of 92 power plants scheduled in 1951, 37 were completed.

In 1954, 25 per cent of the collective farms were electrified and 67 per cent of the MTS. However, although the rate of electrification of farms had more than doubled from 1950 to 1954, the number of farms had reduced by half. The over-all development of rural electrification has remained more or less static.

Summary

1. The traditional economy of the Kirgiz is pastoral nomadism. The data for the 1950s show little accommodation to Soviet life on the part of the Kirgiz. During the 1920s, losses of the war and revolutionary periods were overcome; the Kirgiz were not yet subjected to Sovietization, i.e., collectivization.

The collectivization process wrought great changes in Kirgiz herds, reducing them to one-fifth of their strength in the period prior to collectivization. From this the herds never fully recovered.

Among the five republics of Central Asia, Kirgizia had the greatest shortcomings in milk production.

2. The agricultural pursuits have developed but little in this backwater of the Soviet Union. Grain and cotton have increased slightly, quite out of keeping with the growth of population.

3. Electrification is poorly developed in the Kirgiz countryside.

Tadzhikistan

Tadzhikistan is a land of irrigated agriculture. Cotton is the most important crop from the viewpoint of the Soviet economy. The number of hectares in cultivation in 1938 was 800,000, whereas in 1913 the number was 494,000. The plan for 1950 called for 935,000 hectares. Of this area a large proportion is irrigated. Table 3.a.XI shows the amount of irrigated land in Tadzhikistan.

Table 3.a.XI. Tadzhikistan. Irrigated Land[1] (Thousands of Hectares)

1925	117
1933	233
1935	276
1945	320
1950	340
1954	360

[1] Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed., Tadzhik SSR
Dunin-Barkovskii, 1954
Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1946 Apr. 14.
Rakhimbaev, 1936.
Voskresenskii, 1934.

The amount of irrigated land in cotton cultivation was as high as 40 per cent as shown in Table 3.a.XII.

Table 3.a.XII. Tadzhikistan. Cotton Area[1]
(Thousands of Hectares)

1913	27
1926	27
1935	102
1940	106
1950	(P)140
1953	(P)150

[1] Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1946 May 18; 1951 July 15, Sept. 26; 1954 June 8.
Rakhimbaev, 1936.

The period from 1926 to 1935 had the greatest increase of Tadzhikistan cotton. Another spurt was made during the Fourth Five Year Plan, 1946-1950. Other than these two periods, the development of cotton-raising in Tadzhikistan has been more or less static.

Wheat and other grains were more extensively grown in Tadzhikistan. The 1913 grain area was 434,000 hectares. The 1938 grain area was 576,000 hectares. In view of the population increase, this is a static picture. Grain area increased by 33 per cent; the population increased by 44 per cent during a part of this period, 1926-1939.

Rice has played but a small role in this typically Central Asian agricultural system. The 1938 area in rice was 8,000 hectares.

An important agricultural resource is fruit- and wine-growing. Of the fruits, apricots are the chief product. No recent data are available on this branch of the economy.

Yields

The cotton yield is a vital source of income to Tadzhikistan. The data are based on biological yields. The baled cotton total must be reduced by one-fifth to one-third. Table 3.a.XIII shows the biological cotton crop.

Table 3.a.XIII. Tadzhikistan. Cotton Crop (Thousands of Metric Tons)

1913	32
1929	45
1932	86.5
1941	195
1947	200
1949	227
1950	318
1951	340
1954	420
1955	431
(P)1958	584
(P)1960	677

The amount of cotton grown in Tadzhikistan increased steadily until the beginning of World War II. Aided by several good years, especially 1947 and 1950, cotton output regained the pre-war status quickly and surpassed it. Present biological yields are above 430,000 metric tons. Baled cotton may be 300,000 tons or more.

The number of MTS's throughout the republic is small. In 1936, shortly after the institution of the system, there were 46 MTS's. In 1952 there were 63, compared to 376 in Kazakhstan the same year.

Electrification is but poorly developed in the rural area of Tadzhikistan. In 1954, 18 per cent of the collective farms were electrified.

The total number of collective farms on the eve of consolidation in 1949-1950 was 2,700. Regularly, the ratio of 2:1 would be applied. Therefore there should be in the consolidation period about 1,300 collective farms. Of these, perhaps 200-250 are electrified.

Livestock

Tadzhikistan is an important livestock area. In a minor way the livestock history of Kazakhstan is repeated in Tadzhikistan. This is to be seen in Table 3.a.XIV.

Table 3.a.XIV. Tadzhikistan. Livestock[1]
(Thousands of Head)

Year	Cattle	Horses	Sheep and Goats
1917	266	67	1,108
1923	247	45	721
1929	739.5	105.5	2,151
1934	364	79.5	799
1935	400	87	1,065.5
(P)1950	710	177	3,630
(P)1954	1,000(comp.)		+5,000(comp.)

Livestock figures dropped during the Revolution and Civil War, 1917-1923. By 1929 the livestock were well recovered; but the collectivization period brought with it the destruction of herds. It is doubtful whether the herds are yet recovered. Livestock plans (shown for 1950 and 1954) are frequently not fulfilled. The year 1952 was a particularly bad year for livestock.

In milk yields, the actual figures are consistently less than half the planned figures. In 1952 the planned yield of milk per cow was 650 liters annually. In 1954 and 1955 the planned yields were 700 liters per cow. The actual yields were 274 to 331 liters.

It will be recalled that in Kazakhstan the average annual yield of milk per cow was 574 liters, which was criticized as exceedingly low. The yields in 1954 were about half that rate in Tadzhikistan.

Summary

1. The agricultural picture in Tadzhikistan is superior to that of Kazakhstan. The rate of increase of selected crops - cotton above all - has been steady. The amount of irrigated land has grown apace with the cotton output.

2. The livestock pattern for Tadzhikistan is little different from that of Kazakhstan. (Kazakhstan is chosen as an indicator of the type of growth and rate of growth of the Central Asian economy.) Losses through collectivization have not been overcome even as late as the 1950s.

Turkmenia

Climatic obstacles to agriculture are probably greater in Turkmenia than in any of the other Central Asian republics: lack of water and its concomitants, such as salinization of soils, make non-irrigated cultivation practically impossible. In 1952, the cultivated area represented only one per cent of the total territory of Turkmenia, and the republic had the highest proportion of irrigated agriculture of all Central Asian republics.

Land Utilization

The amount of cultivated land and the proportion of irrigated land are shown in Table 3.a.XV.

Table 3.a.XV. Turkmenia. Cultivated and Irrigated Land.1/
(Thousands of Hectares)

	Cultivated Land	Irrigated Land	Per Cent Irrigated
1913	318	310	97.5
1928	332	319	96
1938	410	354	86
1941	412.5	368	89
1947		(P)400	
1954		370	

1/Dunin - Barkovskii, 1954.
Freikin, 1954.

The characteristic features of Turkmenian agricultural development are shown to be:

1. The low proportion of arable land.

2. The necessity of irrigation for arability.

3. The static nature of agricultural development. Irrigated land in 1941 was 19 per cent over 1913. This rate of increase is far below the rate of population increase in the same period.

Since 1941 there has been little change in agriculture. The 1947 figure is undoubtedly a rounding. In 1954 the same area is reported as in 1941.

Crops

As elsewhere in Central Asia, the increasing emphasis on cotton was accomplished largely at the expense of the grain area, except for the wartime period when grain was again given priority for strategic reasons. The postwar return to cotton was apparently slow, with total acreage under cotton by 1954 below the pre-war level. The grain area, too, was below the prewar figure. Attempts were made to introduce crop rotation between cotton and lucerne, but were apparently not too successful so far. (For details see Table 3.a.XVI.) In 1947, it was reported that successful rotation had been introduced in only 45 out of 873 kolkhozes.

Table 3.a.XVI. Turkmenia. Area Under Crops 1/
(Thousands of Hectares)

	Total Area	Cotton	Grain	Fodder	Lucerne
1913	318	69			
1928	332	112			
1938	410	154			
1941	412	150	189	35.7	
1945		137			
1946					29
1947					(P) 621
1950	(P) 443	150	(P) 158	(P) 95	(P) 89
1951	368.5		152		
1953		144 (comp.)			
1955		(P) 180			
1958		(P) 230			
1960		(P) 250			

1/ Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st. ed., Turkmen SSR. Saakian 1950.
Turkmenskaia Iskra; 1946 Mar. 27, April 5, 17, 28, July 23, 27; 1947 Mar. 25; 1948 Jan. 4; 1954 April 24, 27; 1955 Jan. 14.

Cotton, after rapid development in the 1920s, has remained static and even fallen in a perceptible measure from 1937 to 1953. There are no data on plan fulfillment for 1953.

The area in grain declined steadily from 1913 to 1951; there are no data after that year.

Most recently potatoes and vegetables have been introduced for the in-migrant Russian workers who supply the labor force for the industrial development of Turkmenia.

The principal varieties of grain grown in Turkmenia are wheat, barley, and sorghum; the relative importance of each of these in the total grain picture cannot be ascertained. Other, very minor crops, include insignificant rice cultures in humid areas, sesame (in Ashkhabad Oblast) and slowly developing potato and vineyard cultures. Turkmenia is less advanced than the other Central Asian republics with respect to fruit-growing; only melon-raising is widespread.

Cotton

Cotton is the most important single crop in Turkmenia. By 1950 cotton production had apparently returned to the pre-war level. Under the Fourth Five Year Plan, 1946-1950, further increases were reported, and continued expansion of cotton production, both through expansion of the cultivated area and increases in the yields of existing fields, are projected for the period of the 1955-1960 plan. By 1958 half of the sown area of Turkmenia is to be turned to cotton. In Turkmenia special efforts have been made to concentrate on the production of the superior(long-stem) varieties of cotton; about 40 per cent of the cotton grown in the area is reported to be of the long-stem variety. Table 3.a.XVII summarizes the available information on cotton crops in Turkmenia.

Table 3.a.XVII. Turkmenia. Cotton Crop[1]
(Thousands of Metric Tons)

Year	Cotton Gross Harvest
1928	86
1938	246
1940	218
1941	236
1947	200
1950	(P) 239
1951	(P) 314
1953	310 (comp.)
1954	370 (comp.)
1955	(P) 405
1958	(P) 621

[1] Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st. ed. Turkmen SSR.
Turkmenskaia Iskra: 1946 April 17; 1947 Mar. 19; 1951 April 17, July 10; 1953 Aug. 12; 1954 April 24; 1955 Jan. 4, Feb. 25.

The yield figures are to be interpreted as biological yields. Cotton tonnage should be given with several correction factors: rot and spoilage, loss in shipment, waste. With these factors reckoned in, the biological yield will be reduced by 20 per cent to 30 per cent. (See above.) Hence the tonnages in terms of baled cotton are high. The total cotton yield in Turkmenia according to the most recent figures, those of 1954, is 370,000 tons. This is 50,000 tons below the total yield in Tadzhikistan in the same year. The baled cotton total is one-fifth to one-third less.

Low yields of cotton per hectare - considerably below the targets set by the plan - are being constantly reported in the press. Although there seems to be a great deal of variation from one kolkhoz to another - with spectacular achievements in one place offset by unsatisfactory results elsewhere - the over-all yields do not seem to come close to the goals spelled out in the Five Year plans. Apparently the good yields of 1951 (17.7 centners per hectare) were not again duplicated in 1952 and 1953. For later years, no information is available, but it can be seen from the fact that the 1955 target was set no higher than that for 1952-1953 that there was probably little progress made.

Table 3.a. XVIII. Turkmenia. Cotton Yield[1]

Year	Yields in Centners per Hectare Planned	Actual
1941		15.7
1946	12.7	11.5
1947	13	7.8
1949		12
1950	16.5	15.2
1951		17.7
1952	22	Less than 17.7
1953	22	Less than 17.7
1955	22	
1958	27	
1959-1960	29-30	

[1] Saakian 1950.
Turkmenskaia Iskra: 1945 Aug. 11; 1946 April 17; 1947 Feb. 26; 1948 Jan. 2; 1951 July 10; 1952 Feb. 3; 1953 Mar. 4; 1954 Feb. 23, April 24; 1955 Jan. 14.

The number of MTS grew in Turkmenia from three in 1929 to 58 in 1951. Three more were planned in 1955, but there are no reports on fulfillment.

Collective Farms

The collective farms were sharply reduced in number and increased in size as a result of the consolidation decree of 1950. Prior to consolidation there were 1,353 collective farms in Turkmenia. By the beginning of 1952 these were reduced to 499. The relationship of number of farms to size of farm is shown in Table 3.a. XIX.

Table 3.a.XIX. Turkmenia. Number and Size of Collective Farms[1]

	Number Of Collective Farms	Households Per Collective Farm
January 1950	1,353	81
January 1952	499	382

[1] Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1952 Sept. 26.

The average size of the collective farms, as measured in number of households per farm, increased by nearly five times. The total number of farms, on the other hand, decreased by more than three times.

Rural Electrification

The 1946-1950 Five Year Plan called for electrification of one-third of the collective farms by 1950. Thus by 1950 some 440 collective farms were to have been electrified prior to consolidation. A higher proportion, but no greater number, would have been electrified after consolidation. And certainly no increase in number of households equipped with electricity would have been produced by the consolidation.

Livestock

The livestock-raising in Turkmenia differs but slightly from the pattern in the rest of Central Asia. The internal composition of the herds is unchanged save that there is a slightly higher proportion of mules and asses. This higher proportion is indicative of the fact that Turkmenia borders on the Middle East.

The herders of Turkmenia show as little accommodation to the Soviet system as the herdsmen of Kazakhstan or Kirgizia. There are no recent (later than 1942) data on livestock. Reports of the local press stress non-fulfillment of livestock goals through 1951. The goals for sheep were fulfilled in 1953, but in no other livestock category were they fulfilled in that year. Because of non-fulfillment of plans, the economic targets were revised downward in 1951 and again in 1954-1955.

One of the recurring complaints is inadequate provision for shelter for livestock. Lack of shelter is frequently blamed for great winter losses of livestock, and these winter losses are probably one reason for the lack of growth of herds. Another frequent complaint mentions lack of winter fodder. In most grazing areas, pastures can only be used two to three months a year, and fodder which should be available at other times is often unavailable because fodder crops were not grown or harvested.

Low milk yields are frequently criticized. Table 3.a.XX shows the disparity between plan and reality in Turkmenia.

Table 3.a.XX. Turkmenia. Milk Yields[1]

	Planned Number of Liters of Milk Per Cow Per Year	Actual Yield
1953	700	205
1954	800	200-300[2]

[1] Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1953 Dec. 17; 1954 Feb. 25; 1955 Feb. 27, March 27.

[2] Reported decrease in some areas from 1953 to 1954.

Summary

1. Agriculture, with the exception of cotton, is more or less stagnant. Potatoes and vegetables to feed Russian urban and industrial personnel are being developed. The native Turkmen pattern is not being encouraged.

2. Rural electrification is backward both in plan and achievement. Only a few rural areas are equipped with electric light and power or radio.

3. Livestock goals are not being fulfilled. In this section of the rural economy we have a measure of the degree to which the Turkmens have adapted themselves to the Soviet process for pastoralism has been their traditional economy.

Uzbekistan

The most important rural product of Central Asia is cotton. Almost all of the cotton of the Soviet Union is grown in Central Asia. Of this, two-thirds is grown in the Fergana Valley. The cotton-growing of the Fergana Valley is partly under the administration of Tadzhikistan, but chiefly in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan's importance in the cotton economy of the Soviet is great. In Uzbekistan, 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the cotton of the USSR is grown.

The role of cotton in the total economy of the Soviet Union may be gathered from the fact that two-thirds of all fertilizers of the Soviet Union are put into cotton. In terms of capital investment, therefore, cotton is the most intensively capitalized product of the rural economy of the Soviet Union. The significance of this conclusion may be inferred from the fact that more irrigated land is in cotton than in any other crop. These considerations are necessary to understand the importance of Uzbekistan to the Soviet economy, the importance of cotton both to Uzbekistan and to the Soviet economy, and the importance of fertilizers and artificial water supply to Uzbekistan's cotton economy.

The traditional cotton grown in Central Asia is an inferior type known as guza. This variety has a long history, extending over nearly 1,500 years. It was not until the end of the 19th century that American cotton was introduced. American medium-to-long staple cotton is superior to the native guza.

The Egyptian long-staple cotton was introduced experimentally in 1926, but did not adapt well to Central Asia. The most extensive development of Egyptian cotton has been in Azerbaidzhan. The most important strains have been those developed out of American short-staple varieties. These are grown in Central Asia, and are the basis of cotton culture of Uzbekistan.

Land Utilization

Uzbekistan raises grain, the chief crops in which category are spring and winter wheat; barley; and rice. Among the industrial crops, cotton is the most important. Vegetables, potatoes, and fodder crops play a secondary role in the agriculture of Uzbekistan.

The distribution of land among the various types of crops is shown in Table 3.a.XXI.

Table 3.a.XXI. Uzbekistan. Cultivated Land, by Crop[1]
(Thousands of Hectares)

	1928	1938
Total Cultivated Area	1,856	2,832
Winter Wheat	338	419
Spring Wheat	324	568
Barley	73.5	246
Rice	115	80
Industrial Crops	624	1,002
Cotton	588.5	917
Vegetables, Potatoes	46	84
Fodder	142	294

[1] Posevnye Ploshchadi SSR, 1939.

It will be seen from the table above that more area was planted in cotton than in any other crop. About one-third of the total cultivated area is in cotton.

Uzbekistan is the principal rice-growing region of the Soviet Union, and has a high antiquity. In Uzbekistan 50 per cent of the rice of the USSR is raised. The chief rice-growing districts are the Fergana, Tashkent and the eastern part of the Zeravshan Valleys.

The development of irrigation has been vital to the cotton and rice economy. The land under irrigation is shown in Table 3.a.XXII.

Table 3.a.XXII. Uzbekistan. Irrigated Land[1]
(Thousands of Hectares)

1929	1,361
1930	1,568
1933	1,452
1940	1,596
1947	2,000
1954	2,000

[1] Abdulaev, 1950.
Khlopkovodstvo, No. 8, 1954.
Uzbekistan, 1950.

The development of irrigation in Uzbekistan shows a rise of 207,000 hectares of irrigated land in 1929-1930, and a drop of 116,000 hectares in 1930-1933, the years of collectivization. A recovery was made by 1940. The irrigated area was maintained during the war years, although little was added. The situation has remained static since 1940, however. This may be inferred from the fact that all subsequent figures are rounded, and show no change from 1947 to 1954. The 1947 figure is probably close to the 1940 figure before rounding.

Table 3.a.XXIII. Uzbekistan. Area in Cotton[1]
(Thousands of Hectares)

1913	423.5
1928	588.5
1933	968
1934	933
1937	946
1940	920
(P) 1946	815
(P) 1947	900
(P) 1953	1,000
1954	1,342
1955	1,550

---

[1] Kommunist, July 1954.
Posevnye Ploshchadi SSR, 1939.
Sotsialisticheskoe Zemledelie, 1946 Feb. 3.
Uzbekistan, 1950.

The growth of the cotton area was chiefly during the end of the 1920s. The 1933 figure is suspect because it is higher than all subsequent figures until the 1950s. During the 1930s and the war, there was an erratic course, chiefly declining, in cotton area. Indications of a build-up are shown only in 1954-55.

Cotton production, as measured by the artificially high biological yields, increased. The increasing total tonnage could take place because the yield per hectare was increasing. This is shown in Table 3.a.XXIV.

Table 3.a.XXIV. Uzbekistan. Cotton Production and Yield per Hectare[1]

	Total Cotton Production (Thousands of Tons)	Average Yield (Centners per Hectare)
1928	518	9.8
1931	711	7.6
1932	785	8.4
1933	817	9.3
1934	720	8.2
1937	1,515	16.3
1940	1,419	14.7
1946	(P) 1,160	15
1950	(P) 2,139	
1952		21
1954	(P) 3,000	
1955	2,500	
1956	(P) 3,000	(P) 23

[1] Khlopkovodstvo, 1954, Nos. 1 and 8.
Sotsialisticheskoe Zemledelie, 1946 Feb. 3.
Uzbekistan, 1950.

The cotton yield increased from 1928 until the collectivization period, when it rose and fell erratically. From 1931 to 1934, both tonnage produced and yield per hectare varied from year to year; for example, 1934 was below 1932.

The yield rose during the 1930s after collectivization, fell slightly in 1940, which was a relatively poor year, and fell more drastically during World War II. The plan for cotton since the war has been far removed from reality. The 1954 plan for cotton called for 3,000,000 tons. The production level in 1955 was 2,500,000 tons. The plan in 1956 was set at the 1954 level.

Collective Farms, State Farms, and MTS

The development of the Soviet agricultural system is reflected in the organization of farm production. Table 3.a.XXV shows the course of collectivized agriculture in Uzbekistan.

Table 3.a.XXV. Uzbekistan. Collective Farms, State Farms and MTS's[1]

	Collective Farms	State Farms	MTS's
1938	6,500	75	175
1939	7,639	79	177
1945	6,755		
1946			194
1948	6,645		220
1949		83	216
1951	3,100		
1954			251
1955	2,053	90	

1/ Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed., 1926-1947, Uzbek SSR.
Khlopkovodstvo, No 8, 1954.
Planovoe Khdziaistvo, 1940, No 1.
Pravda Vostoka, 1939 Sept. 10; 1946 May 17, July 17; 1947 March 18; 1949 March 2; 1951 Apr. 1.
Uzbekistan, 1950.

The three principal components of the rural economy - collective farms, state farms and MTS's - as shown in Table 3.a.XXV, are far from complete. Nevertheless the broad outline of development can be seen. The highest number of collective farms was reached before World War II, and the combination of farms into larger units with a smaller total number of farms began during the years immediately after the war. In 1950, the decree consolidating farms on a large scale was enacted, and the number of farms cut in half. The process did not end with consolidation in 1950. Between 1951 and 1955 the number of farms dropped by over one-third. The size of each collective farm increased both in acreage and in number of households which comprise it.

The number of collective farms in two oblasts of Uzbekistan before and after the consolidation of 1950 are shown in Table 3.a.XXVI.

Table 3.a.XXVI. Uzbekistan. Number and Size of Collective Farms before and after Consolidation[1]

	Number of Collective Farms		Average Size of Farms in Hectares	
Oblast	1949	1950	1949	1950
Bukhara	361	147	285	643
Namangan	176	79	210	672

[1] Pravda Vostoka, 1950 Aug. 22.

Thus, the administrative units are increasing in size, and the farm economy is approaching the factory in organization and administration. The relationship between manual labor on the one side and clerical and supervisory personnel on the other is today little different from factory organization in these matters.

Unlike the collective farms, the state farms and the Machine Tractor Stations were large-scale enterprises from the beginning; 20,000 hectares is not a surprising figure in state farm size. The two categories of sovkhoz and MTS have therefore not been consolidated. They have built up slowly and steadily over time. If they have not shown the enormous expansion of Kazakhstan in the 1950s, it is because no new lands program has been set for Uzbekistan.

Rural Electrification

There are no over-all data available on rural electrification in Uzbekistan. In 1948, 110 collective farm electric power plants were in the plan. This is one collective farm electrified in 60. This is approximately the same rate of electrification as Kazakhstan, which in 1953 planned to electrify 114 collective farms. The plan for Kazakhstan was, as we have seen, only 57 per cent fulfilled. The electrification is proceeding at about the same rate in the two republics. In Kazakhstan the Fourth Five-Year Plan called for electrification of one collective farm in four. (See above.) The same ratio may be applied in a general way to Uzbekistan, for which no detailed information is available.

The fact that in 1953 only 25 per cent of the collective farms were electrified is only part of the total criticism of electrification of rural areas in Uzbekistan. Most of the electrified farms are found in the Tashkent and Fergana districts; the rural power stations are unevenly distributed in the republic. Most important is the use made of the power stations. On the average, rural electric power is used to work two motors per collective farm.

Livestock

Although the strength in herds of Uzbekistan is considerably below that of Kazakhistan, nevertheless the total size is considerable. Table 3.a.XXVII sets forth the development of livestock raising in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period.

Table 3.a.XXVII. Uzbekistan. Livestock[1]
(Thousands of Head)

	Total	Cattle	Horses	Sheep and Goats	Camels	Pigs	Asses and Mules
1924	2,869	718.5	240	1,664	50	11	186
1925	3,093	761	251	1,826	50	12	195
1932		1,003	390				
1937		1,607					
1938	6,202	1,411	381	3,980	48	76	306
1941		1,660	453				
1945		1,201	310				
1946		550	276	3,021			
1950		(P) 670	(P) 453	(P) 6,544			

[1] Pobedy Sotsialisticheskogo Khoziaistva, 1939.
Pravda Vostoka, 1945 Sept. 11, Aug. 31; 1946 July 27, Aug. 9, 31; 1947 Nov. 2.
Uzbekistan, 1950.

The picture to be gained from available data is spotty. Livestock in Uzbekistan conform in a general way to the livestock pattern of Central and Inner Asia. Sheep are the main herd animals, forming some two-thirds of the total livestock composition. This is the same as the Mongolian, Kazakh and other ratios.

The sheep are of two kinds: fat-tailed sheep for local consumption, and the Karakul sheep raised for the prized wool. The number of Karakul sheep is about equal to that of the fat-tailed sheep or Kurdyuk. Because of the marketability of sheep products, the increase in sheep has figured prominently in Soviet plans for Uzbekistan. The 1950 plan called for a great increase in number of sheep. The rest of the herd figures are quite variable as to growth. Some are not even reported. There are no data on plan fulfillment for sheep.

Uzbekistan raises two-thirds of the Karakul wool in the Soviet Union.

Summary

1. Cotton is the most important product of rural Uzbekistan. Here some 60 to 70 per cent of the total cotton production of the USSR is found. A major proportion of the USSR investment in fertilizer and in irrigation is made in Uzbekistan.

2. Grain crops are grown both in irrigated and dry (bogara) areas. The investment in grain is far less than in cotton.

3. Rural electrification is carried to

one-fourth of the farm areas. The distribution is uneven, and the amount of available power and electric work load is low.

4. The major area of development in livestock-raising is in sheep for wool, both ordinary and Karakul.

5. Other rural products are silk and rice. Each of these products in Uzbekistan is half the total output of the USSR.

6. Uzbekistan has been made into a highly specialized agricultural region. The republic has a rural economy concentrated in various fiber and cloth products, cotton, wool, silk. Investment in capital and labor have been made almost exclusively in these products. Fertilizer and irrigation for cotton rather than grain are instances of this specialization. Sheep and wool production has risen, cattle and horse raising have fallen. In this sense, the economy of Uzbekistan has been integrated into the Soviet Union.

The two alternative paths of development have been ignored. The first alternative would have been the preservation of the traditional rural economy of Central Asia based upon interchange of urban market and pastoral-agricultural production. The second alternative would have been autonomy of Uzbek economic development, the least likely of all. Uzbekistan in consequence has been made a land of cotton comparable to the Mississippi Delta of the United States.

Annex "A." 3.a.

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Chapter Bibliography

Abdulaev	1950
Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed.	1926-1947
Tadzhik SSR	
Turkmen SSR	
Uzbek SSR	
Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed.	1949-
Kazakh SSR	
Kirgiz SSR	
Central Asian Review, No. 2	1954
Cherdantsev	1954
Dunin-Barkovskii	1954
Ecker	1952
Fatianov	1927
Freikin	1954
Jackson	1955
Jasny	1944
Izvestiia	1955
Karibzhanov	1955
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda	1945-1955
Khlopkovodstvo, Nos. 1,8	1954
Kommunist	1954
Kommunist Tadzhikistana	1946-1955
Konobritskaia	1955
Krader and Wayne	1955
Planovoe Khoziaistvo, No. 1	1940
Pobedy Sotsialisticheskogo Khoziaistva	1939
Posevnye Ploshchadi SSR	1939
Poslavskii	1926
Pravda Vostoka	1939-1956

Saakian	1950
Sharov and Gurevich	1954
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia	1946-1950
Stepanov	1950
Tazhiev and Krupko	1947
Thiel	1934
Turkmenskaia Iskra	1946-1955
Volin	1951
——	1954
Voskresenskii	1934

Annex "A." 3.b.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

Central Asian industry is based upon the natural products of the region. The chief branches of the industrial development are in Kazakhstan, where coal, oil, and metal extraction are developed; Turkmenia and Kirgizia, both of which have lesser developments along the same lines as Kazakhstan; and Uzbekistan, with its cotton processing, as well as mining.

There is little heavy and light industry in Central Asia; the extraction and primary processing of the natural resources of the area comprise most of the industrial development. The raw material or the partly finished material is sent off to the manufacturing centers of the Soviet Union, which are chiefly in European Russia, where they are turned into finished goods, and then shipped back (in part) to Central Asia. It should be noted that this relationship is the same as the relationship between colony and mother country.

During the period of collectivization, the cities of the Soviet Union were in the process of transformation. Urbanization was sharply increased; and industrialization was expanded. Central Asia participated in these various trends together with the rest of the Soviet Union.

The most important area of expansion of industry in Central Asia took place in the mining field. During the 1930s fuel resources, both coal and oil, came to be widely exploited.

The most important of these fuel resources were the coal fields at Karaganda, and those near Chimkent, both in Kazakhstan; coal fields in the Fergana Valley, largely in the Kirgiz administration; oil fields in the Ural and Emba River Basins of western Kazakhstan; oil in the Turkmenian littoral of the Caspian Sea; and oil in the Fergana Valley. The following non-ferrous metals are extracted in Kazakhstan as important resources of the USSR: copper, zinc, lead, silver, aluminum, and to a lesser degree tungsten, mercury, antimony and gold.

Transportation

The most important factor in transportation in the USSR is the railroad network. Railroads are far more vital to Soviet freight and passenger movement than they are in the United States. About half the total freight tonnage in the United States is shipped by railroad; the USSR ships 84 per cent of its freight by railroad. In Central Asia railroad tonnage is even higher proportionally: over 90 per cent of the total freight tonnage is shipped by rail.

The railroads are of two kinds, broad gauge and narrow gauge. The broad guage railroads are long-distance lines; narrow gauge lines are laid down for local traffic.

Automotive transport, river, lake and canal transport are of secondary importance. In outlying areas, animal transport is basic. These outlying areas are the following:

1. The semi-desert and desert zones of central Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, Karakalpakia and northwestern Uzbekistan.

2. The mountain zones of Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia.

The transportation network has continued to be extended by the Soviet regime. The railroad system inherited from Tsarist days was chiefly concerned with transcontinental connections, from Russia to Central Asia via the Trans-Siberian railroad and across the Caspian. In this regard, the collectivization period introduced nothing new.

The rail system up to 1934 consisted of three lines: (1) The old line, Chkalov (Orenburg)-Tashkent, (2) The old line, Krasnovodsk-Fergana Valley, (3) The new Turk-Sib in eastern Kazakhstan, extending south from the Trans-Siberian, east of Balkhash to Alma-Ata, thence due east to join the Chkalov-Tashkent line. Tashkent was the great junction of the rail system of Central Asia. Internally, transportation links in Central Asia were poorly developed. The transcontinental links were the principal aims in construction.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is the most important industrial center of Central Asia. In the Soviet Union as a whole the capital investment in the industry of Kazakhstan is surpassed only by that of the RSFSR and of the Ukraine.

Industry in Kazakhstan is heavily weighted toward capital goods. Over 70 per cent of the industrial production was in that category, and only under 30 per cent in consumer goods, in 1950.

General Survey

There has been a considerable increase in extractive industry, both in fuels and metals, during the past two decades, and a lesser development in the processing and manufacturing of metal products. Processing of chemical products and construction materials has played a minor role in the industrial development of Kazakhstan. Light industries which clothe and feed the population have been most poorly developed of all.

The chief branches of extractive industry are:

1. Fuel, including coal and oil.

2. Iron.

3. Non-ferrous metals, including copper, lead, zinc, nickel, silver, cadmium, boron, manganese, tungsten, gold, molybdenum, and the rare earths and metals.

4. Chemicals, including nitrates and phosphates.

Fuel

Coal in Kazakhstan is mined at several

localities in central, northern, and southern Kazakhstan. The chief operations are at Karaganda, central Kazakhstan. Karaganda has one of the three highest coal outputs of the Soviet Union.

Coal has been mined in Kazakhstan since the 1840s; an Anglo-French concession later took over production at Spassk, near Karaganda where it was mined in conjunction with copper. In 1950, over 90 per cent of the coal mined in Kazakhstan was at Karaganda. Karaganda produced some 16 million tons of coal of the USSR total of 260 million tons in 1950. Karaganda coal has a sufficient amount of stored heat (caloric capacity) for coking purposes. It is neither superlative nor mediocre in this regard.

In the Ural-Emba fields are an estimated 18 per cent of the total petroleum reserves of the Soviet Union, about half the amount of reserves of the Baku fields. The actual production of crude oil is three per cent of the USSR total. The main task of Emba oil is the supply of fuel to the industry in the southern Urals. For this purpose a 720 kilometer pipeline has been built from Guryev to Orsk. There is little refining of oil alone in Kazakhstan. Most of the oil is shipped out of the republic for refining. There is just one refinery in Kazakhstan, at Guryev.

Hydroelectric and thermoelectric stations are found on the Irtysh River, in the vicinity of Alma-Ata, and in a few other locations. The growth of hydroelectric resources in Kazakhstan has thus been limited. In 1950 some two to three per cent of the total electric power of the Soviet Union was produced in Kazakhstan. The per capita electric power rate in Kazakhstan is slightly below the All-Union average.

Table 3.b.I shows the production of coal, oil and electric power in Kazakhstan.

Table 3.b.I. Kazakhstan. Coal, Oil, and Electric Power1/

	Coal	Karaganda Coal	Crude Oil	Electric Power Output
	(Thousands of Tons)			(Millions of Kilowatts)
1913	90.5		117	1.6
1928	37		250	7.5
1932	822			66.5
1937	4,203			288.3
1940	6,972	6,300	697	632.5
1945				1,122
1950	17,400	15,750	1,200	2,500
1951	18,800		1,440	
1955	(P)26,400			

1/Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kazakh SSR.
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1946, Apr. 27.
Krader and Wayne, 1955.
Pravda, 1952, Feb. 14.

Iron Mining and Metallurgy

Iron mining and smelting until the present has been limited to small quantities produced in the vicinity of Karaganda. The production of two fields in this district has been of minor significance, developed largely because of the ready access to Karaganda coal.

Early in 1956, new iron reserves were announced to be five times as great as the chief iron source of the present day, at Krivoy Rog in the Ukraine. The new field is at Ayatskoe, on the Kazakhstan border between Magnitogorsk and Kustanay. By 1960 the new deposits are scheduled to produce 5,600,000 tons of ore.

Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgy

Kazakhstan is the chief source of supply of many non-ferrous metals of the Soviet Union. From the viewpoint of known reserves, Kazakhstan has an even more important position. It has the largest reserves of both ferrous and non-ferrous ore. The reserves in iron, copper, lead, zinc, vanadium, chromium, silver, cadmium and boron are the largest in the USSR, and among the largest in the world.

In terms of actual production of ore, Table 3.b.II shows the place of Kazakhstan in the USSR.

Table 3.b.II. Kazakhstan. Production of Non-Ferrous Ores as Percentage of Total Production in USSR (1955)[1]

	Per Cent of USSR Total
Zinc	61
Lead	60
Cadmium	58
Copper	57
Nickel	26

[1] Konobritskaia, 1955.

Zinc, lead, silver, gold, platinum and cadmium are often found in combination. Over half the USSR production of polymetallic ores as well as of copper ore is found in Kazakhstan. Table 3.b.III sets forth the production figures in non-ferrous metals.

Heavy Industry

Machine construction and other branches of heavy industry are poorly developed in Kazakhstan. The following heavy industrial plants are listed:

Alma-Ata: heavy machinery plant;
Karaganda: mining equipment plant;
Chimkent: automatic press plant;
Aktyubinsk: agricultural machinery plant;
Uralsk: accessories plant;
Guryevsk: heavy machinery plant;
Aktyubinsk: X-ray equipment plant.

Machinery production doubled from 1945 to 1950. Although an agricultural machinery plant is listed for Aktyubinsk in 1953, nevertheless the plant exists only on paper. In 1954 this plant was the subject of official criticism. The then party secretary, Shaiakhmetov, asserted that Kazakhstan still had no agricultural machinery plant, that the Kazakhselmash (the plant in question) had been in construction for 12 years as of 1954, and was still not completed. It is, moreover, the only plant of its kind in Kazakhstan.

Construction Materials

Cement, bricks, lime, window glass, lumber, roofing tile and alabaster are produced in Kazakhstan. Cement plants were in construction in Karaganda and Semipalatinsk oblasts in 1952. The Semipalatinsk cement plant was apparently finished in 1956. A cement factory was in operation in South Kazakhstan in 1952. Plants

Table 3.b.III. Kazakhstan. Non-Ferrous Ore Production. (Thousands of Tons)[1]

	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1913	5.0		
1940	35.5		
1950			80
1951	227	78	104
1953	260	112	128

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1945 Nov. 16. Krader and Wayne, 1955.

Actual production of blister copper (refined copper) in Kazakhstan was 98,000 tons in 1951 and 119,000 tons in 1953. Copper is refined at Balkhash, where the largest copper smelting and refining plant of the Soviet Union is found; at Karsakpay; and at Glubokoe. Lead is smelted at Leninogorsk and Chimkent. Zinc is smelted at Ust-Kamenogorsk (See map in end-pocket).

Chemicals

Nitrates and phosphates for fertilizer are produced in Kazakhstan. Processing plants are found at Dzhambul, Chimkent, Aktyubinsk and Karatan. The 1950 plan called for production of 280,000 tons of phosphates.

for processing of other construction materials, such as gypsum, bricks and tiles, are at Kustanay, Uralsk, Fort Shevchenko, Kzyl-Orda, Chimkent, Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Pavlodar, Akmolinsk, Kokchetav, and Petropavlovsk.

The development of the building materials industry in Kazakhstan is shown in Table 3.b. IV.

Table 3.b.IV. Kazakhstan. Construction Materials[1]

	1940	(P)1950	(P)1955
(Millions of Units)			
Bricks	220	130	390
Tile		3	11
(Thousands of Tons)			
Cement		227	
Alabaster	4.8	23	
Lime	13.6	64	240
(Thousands of Square Meters)			
Window Glass		2,300	
(Thousands of Cubic Meters)			
Lumber		364.5	

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1946 July 23; 1952 Sept. 30. Tazhiev and Krupko, 1947.

Note: If the 1955 plan is based on fulfillment of plan rather than on announced goals, the figures will be lower, because plans are frequently not fulfilled.

Cement appears to have the most satisfactory record, in view of the pace of plant construction. This material plays a prominent part in Soviet construction; prefabrication of cement construction units is a standard procedure.

Consumer Goods

Light industry has not received much emphasis in planning for the expansion of industry in Kazakhstan, despite the availability of raw materials for textile goods and shoes. The following light indistry plants are mentioned in 1952:

Large textile combines in Semipalatinsk and Alma-Ata;
Wool mills in Ayaguz;
Cotton textile plants in Chimkent and Alma-Ata;
Six cotton gin installations.

The processing of animal products takes place in the meat-packing centers of Semipalatinsk, Alma-Ata, Petropavlovsk, Uralsk, Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, which are also centers of the hide-and-leather industry.

Table 3.b.V shows the planned 1950 production figures for certain manufactured products in these industries.

Table 3.b.V. Kazakhstan. 1950 Goals in Selected Consumer Goods[1]

Cotton Fabrics	19,100,000 Meters
Wool Fabrics	2,900,000 Meters
Shoes	6,700,000 Pairs
Socks and Hosiery	14,400,000 Pairs
Knitted Underwear	3,500,000 Pieces

[1] Kazakhstanskaia Pravda, 1946 Sept. 23.

Although further increases were scheduled for subsequent years, the scattered available information points to incomplete plan fulfillment (including the familiar complaint of non-fulfillment of the "assortment plan") as well as low quality of output. A report for 1953 in Kazakhstan mentioned production of only five million pairs of shoes. This is 1.7 million below the planned figure for 1950, three years earlier.

The development of light industry for production of consumer goods from local products is low. Only a small proportion of locally produced raw materials are processed in Kazakhstan. This is shown in Table 3.b.VI.

Table 3.b.VI. Kazakhstan. Proportion of Local Products Processed in Kazakhstan, 1953[1]

	Per Cent
Wool	12-13
Heavy Leather	40
Soft Leather	58
Cotton	5.

[1] Zhachev, 1954.

Kazakhstan imports all of its cotton cloth, all of its silk textiles, and 50 per cent of its wool cloth from other parts of the USSR. Some 23 per cent to 24 per cent of the hosiery and clothing were brought into Kazakhstan. (All figures are for 1953.)

Household goods and furniture are produced in small quantities by local and cooperative industries of Kazakhstan.

Transportation

The total length of railroad lines in Kazakhstan, both narrow and broad gauge, was 9,000 kilometers in 1955. In location of railroad lines the first consideration has been the connection of provincial centers, both of economic and administrative importance, with the centers in European Russia. The Turk-Sib from

Alma-Ata to the Trans-Siberian junction at Novosibirsk therefore had priority in early Soviet planning, as did the line from Chkalov (Orenburg) to Arys and Frunze.

Recent railroad construction has tended to develop local traffic patterns and short-distance hauling. It has also served to link points within Kazakhstan. The Mointy-Chu line which was completed in 1954 connects Alma-Ata with Balkhash and Karaganda. Increasing rail requirements within Kazakhstan have also caused the construction of the Akmolinsk-Pavlodar line; and a network of both broad and narrow gauge lines in northern Kazakhstan has been planned for the same reason.

Agricultural products are playing an increasingly large part in total freight composition and minerals are playing a proportionally smaller part. The traffic demand has therefore changed. There is now greater seasonality because of the nature of agricultural production, and more local movement. Therefore the narrow gauge network is being built.

The alternative of motor transport has been developed only slightly. Transport by river and canal is not a feasible alternative in this part of the world because of the scarcity of water courses and of water.

The railroads of Kazakhstan move the coal of Karaganda, most of which is transported to the Urals for the iron and steel industry. The Guryev-Orsk pipeline brings oil from the Caspian fields to the industry in the Urals.

Kirgizia

Kirgizia has little industrial development; only one-quarter of the income of the country is from industry, three-fourths from the rural economy. The chief branches of the industrial economy of Kirgizia are: metal-working, food and textiles, which together formed 88 per cent of the gross output in 1950. The industrial structure of Kirgizia is shown in Table 3.b.VII.

Table 3.b.VII.. Kirgizia. Industrial Structure, 1933-1950.

Per Cent of Gross Value of Industrial Output (1926-1927 Prices)

	1933	1940	1950
Fuel Extraction	12.7	6.3	3.7
Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	0.3	1.2	2.7
Metal-Working	6.7	13.3	36.8
Construction Materials	0.9	1.8	1.6
Textiles	20.7	16.5	12.5
Wearing Apparel	3.2	4.4	4.9
Leather and Footwear	2.4	2.8	3.0
Food	48.4	46.3	28.2
Other	4.7	7.4	4.6

1/Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kirgiz SSR.

The place of food and textiles, the leading consumer goods industries, has declined; metal-working has risen sharply in the 17-year period. The extractive industries, petroleum and coal, are weakly developed.

Coal mined around the eastern rim of the Fergana Valley, in the territory of the

Kirgiz SSR. The chief coal towns of Kirgizia are Sulyukta and Kzyl-Kiya in Osh Oblast (lignite producers) and Tash-Kumyr and Kok Yangak (hard coal producers). Production figures for coal and crude petroleum are given in Table 3.b.VIII.

Table 3.b.VIII. Kirgizia. Fuel Extraction. (Thousands of Tons)[1]

	Coal	Oil
1913	10	
1932	72	
1937	90	
1939	1,000	
1940	1,400	
1950	(P)1,600	(P)80
1954	2,176	
1960	(P)3,300	

[1] Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Kirgiz SSR.
Central Asian Review, No. 1, 1953.
Pravda, 1956 Jan. 15.
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1946 Aug. 27; 1955 March 2.

Inadequate mechanization of the coal mines and failure to make proper use of available machinery has been the basis of considerable criticism. For example, in 1950 it was stated that only 15 per cent of the coal was being mined with the aid of coal-cutting machinery. Earlier criticism pointed out that because of lack of mechanization and lack of electric power, most operations (breaking, loading, and hauling) were still done by hand.

Petroleum

Petroleum resources in Kirgizia are minor. Production began in 1937 at Changyrtash; and other deposits were reported at Mayli-Su. (All these deposits are in the Dzhalal-Abad Oblast.) The first postwar Five-Year-Plan called for 80,000 tons to be produced in 1950. However, in 1948 production had dropped at Changyrtash by 31 per cent, as compared to 1941.

Electric Power

The production of electrical power for urban and industrial uses has apparently increased considerably in the postwar period. The target for 1950 was 180,000,000 kilowatts, and this target was reportedly met. The 1950 figure was said to represent a 2.8 times increase in capacity and a 3.5 times increase in output, over 1940. Later plans called for considerable further increases; 1960 production is to be 1.8 times that of 1955.

Non-Ferrous Metal Industry

Mercury, antimony, lead, wolfram, sulfur and polymetallic ores are found in Kirgizia.

By explored reserves and mined tonnages, Kirgizia occupies one of the first places in the USSR in mercury and antimony.

Metal-Working and Machinery Industries

The machinery industry of Kirgizia, like that of the other Soviet Central Asian republics is of recent vintage, being largely a product of the wartime industrial relocation. As compared to 1940, gross output of the metallurgical industry was said to have increased 4.3 times by 1948, but actually the industry consists of not more than one large and several smaller establishments.

The largest single enterprise is the agricultural machinery plant at Frunze. Other plants reportedly include machine tools, Diesel engines, equipment for the food industry.

A report in March 1951 mentioned that 30 Kirgizia-built buses were to "come off the assembly line" by the end of 1951. This would indicate that there may be a truck assembling plant in Kirgizia. No other information about such a plant is found.

Construction Materials

The growth of the construction industry is also recent, and is being played up heavily in the local press. Plans for the postwar period included the construction of a cement plant. Table 3.b.IX presents the industry's 1950 plan targets.

Table 3.b.IX. Kirgizia. Construction Materials. (1950 Plan.)[1]

Bricks	67,500,000	Units
Roofing Tiles	6,700,000	Units
Cement	20,000	Tons
Alabaster and Gypsum	10,000	Tons
Lime	17,500	Tons

[1] Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Aug. 27.

Textiles

Silk, wool, cotton, hemp and jute are processed in Kirgizia. There is also some clothing-manufacturing, the most important factory being in Frunze. There are in the republic five cotton-ginning plants, a spinning mill (at Frunze), a hemp and jute mill (Frunze), six plants for primary treatment of hemp (Frunze), and the Osh Silk-Textile combine.

The 1950 goals in textiles are presented in Table 3.b.X.

Table 3.b.X. Kirgizia. Textiles[1]

Cotton Fiber	32,000 Tons
Cotton Fabrics	690,000 Meters
Silk Fabrics	920,000 Meters
Wool Fabrics	500,000 Meters
Hosiery and Socks	3,550,000 Pairs
Knitted Underwear	3,900,000 Pieces

[1] Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 11.

There are indications that while the over-all targets set by the postwar plans were generally met, assortment plans and quality of output left much to be desired.

Leather and Footwear

Kirgizia had two leather-tanning plants, two footwear plants, and a number of smaller leather-working establishments in 1953. Targets for 1950 were those listed in Table 3.b.XI.

Table 3.b.XI. Kirgizia. Leather Goods[1]

Leather Footwear	920,000 Pairs
Hard Leather Goods	590 Tons
Soft Leather	39,000,000 Square Decimeters

[1] Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 11.

Food Industry

Sugar, animal fat, meat-packing, dairy products, vegetable oil and flour are the principal products of the food industry. The Frunze City meat-packing combine is said to be one of the largest in the USSR, putting out large quantities of canned meat products. Another meat combine is found at Osh City and a third was reportedly ready to go into production in 1953 at Rybachye. Another source reported that eight meat-packing plants were in operation by 1950. There were five sugar-refining plants in Frunze Oblast. Other plants include fruit and vegetable canning, tobacco (Frunze), vodka and wines. Table 3.b.XII shows the 1950 targets, which were probably substantially met.

Table 3.b.XII. Kirgizia. Food, Wine, Tobacco[1]

Sugar	75,000 Tons
Meat	17,000 Tons
Animal Fat	1,400 Tons
Vegetable Oil	3,000 Tons
Flour	32,000 Tons
Cigarettes	600,000,000 Pieces
Wines	185,000 Dekaliters

[1] Sovetskaia Kirgiziia, 1949 Feb. 11.

Transportation

The railroad network in Kirgizia is not extensive. Russian railroads rarely cross mountains, and Kirgizia is exceedingly mountainous.

The total railroad network of Kirgizia was 368 kilometers in 1951. The main line is the Lugovaya-Rybachye line. Southern Kirgizia has a line servicing the coal fields and connecting them to the main line through the Fergana Valley. A line connecting Bystrovka and Rybachye was reportedly opened in 1950.

Because of the lack of railroads in the area, emphasis has been on the development of automotive transport, both for freight and passengers (bus transportation). The total length of hard-surface roads has been put at 1,643 kilometers in 1951 by one source, at 3,040 kilometers by another. Automotive transport accounted for 65 per cent of all freight transport in 1950. There are many complaints, however, concerning the fulfillment of truck and bus transportation plans, with inadequacies attributed to lack of repair facilities and inefficient use of available equipment.

There is some steamship transportation on Lake Issyk-Kul and an air connection from Frunze to the oblast centers and to Moscow, Tashkent and Alma-Ata.

Tadzhikistan

Because there was practically no industrial development in Tadzhikistan prior to 1928, statistics expressed in percentages show tremendous growth. However, in spite of the narrow 1928 base, the one hundred fold increase since 1928 represents an actual development, mostly in cotton processing and some textiles industries. Although the bulk of the labor force is in agriculture, there were probably by 1951 close to 40,000 industrial workers and a reported total of 130,000 persons in non-agricultural employment. Probably these two figures (number of industrial workers and number of persons in non-agricultural employment) are better indicators of the present state of affairs in Tadzhikistan than indices of gross production and the growth in the number of enterprises, both of which are difficult to assess as to their economic significance.

Table 3.b.XIII. Tadzhikistan.
Gross Production
(1928 = 100)[1]

1913	14	
1928	100	
1932	600	
1937	2,500	
1938	3,100	
1949	6,300	
1951	8,200	
1953	12,000	(2.4 x 1946 is reported)

[1] Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1951 June 15; 1954 Sept. 10.

Coal and Oil

To date, the growth of heavy industry in Tadzhikistan has been very slow. Only the extractive industries have been developed to any extent. Tadzhikistan has as yet unexplored mineral resources and considerable coal and oil deposits.

At present, coal is mined in Leninabad region. The planned coal output for 1950 was 440,000 tons.

Oil is an insignificant undertaking. An output of 60,000 tons was planned for 1950.

Light Industry

Cotton and silk processing and manufacturing together with food processing are Tadzhikistan's chief industries. There is also some manufacturing of textile and leather products. However, the bulk of Tadzhikistan cotton is shipped to the major textile manufacturing centers of the USSR. Although the need for additional local industrial development in textiles is often emphasized in speeches and articles, geographic and especially manpower factors make it obvious that the area is primarily an exporter of cotton and silk, with limited local manufacturing.

The main task which is being performed locally is the ginning of cotton. The capacity of gins is shown in Table 3.b.XIV.

Table 3.b.XIV. Tadzhikistan. Capacity of Cotton Gins[1] (Tons)

1926	2,700
1935	18,471
1946	60,000
1950	300,000

[1] Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1946 May 18; 1947 April 23.

According to Table 3.b.XIV, by 1950 local capacity was adequate for all Tadzhik grown cotton.

Silk, rather than cotton, was originally the more important of the two industries in Tadzhikistan. In 1936 there were 491 workers in the cotton industry and 2,741 workers in the silk industry.

In spite of the current emphasis on cotton, silk probably continues to be important, mostly for use in parachutes; the largest new postwar enterprise was a silk combine in Leninabad. Because of higher value per unit, silk products may rank not much below cotton products, but the volume of production of cotton products is probably at least three times that of silk products.

Vegetable oil and fruits (fruit juices, canned and dried fruit) are the most important products put out by the Tadzhikistan food industry. Half of all dried fruits consumed in the USSR comes from Tadzhikistan. Other featured products are wines and farinose (flour) products.

Table 3.b.XV. Tadzhikistan. Food Products[1]

	1940	(P)1950	1954
	(Million Cans)		
Canned Food	13.5	27	35.1
	(Dekaliters)		
Natural Juices		33,000	
Wines	257,700	300,000	450,000
	(Tons)		
Vegetable Oil	2,821	6,500	
Farinose Products	1,596	4,000	

[1] Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1946 Apr. 21, Aug. 11; 1954 Sept. 10.

Transportation

The growth of rail transportation has been slow. There are about 700 kilometers of railroad line in general in Tadzhikistan. The further development of railroads in Tadzhikistan has been limited to narrow gauge lines which are used for local freight haulage and not for long-distance movement. The 1950 plan called for an additional 600 kilometers of narrow gauge lines.

The nature of the terrain in Tadzhikistan is such that broad gauge railroads are not being constructed. Tadzhikistan, like Kirgizia to the north, is mountainous country. The Soviet rail system avoids grade problems and mountainous terrain. Therefore the rail system of Tadzhikistan is narrow gauge and local, rather than broad gauge and long distance, crossing mountains.

Automotive transportation has a degree of prominence in Tadzhikistan greater than usual for the Soviet Union. There were some 1,928 kilometers of motor roads of all kinds in 1950.

Animal transportation is among the chief means of haulage in the mountain regions. In the Pamirs it is perhaps the outstanding means. In the two-year period 1942-1944, there was a total of 8.1 million ton/kilometers of freight. (The standard unit of traffic is one ton moved one kilometer.) Of this, 3.5 million ton/kilometers were moved by animal, which is 43 per cent of the whole.

Turkmenia

Unlike Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia, Turkmenia has had a major investment in industry. The relative weight of output figures in 1950 were 70 per cent industrial and 30 per cent agricultural (in ruble value of output).

The major capitalization of Turkmenia is in heavy industry (46 per cent of the total capitalization in 1942). Priority in further industrial development has been given to heavy industry since World War II. Within this category, concentration of output potential are in oil extraction, chemicals, and building materials. Of these, oil is the most important by far.

Oil

Between 1950 and 1952, 70 per cent of the total industrial investment in Turkmenia was in oil. Oil production is at Cheleken, which is the oldest field in Turkmenia, at Nefte-Dag ("Oil Mountain"), which is the largest oil field in Turkmenia, and at Kum-Dag ("Sand Mountain"). The fields are on the eastern littoral of the Caspian. Oil figures are given in Table 3.b.XVI.

Table 3.b.XVI. Turkmenia. Oil Production[1]
(Thousands of Tons)

1913	129.5
1927-28	7.8
1937	452
1940	587
1950	1,840
(P)1955	3,680

[1]/Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed., Turkmen SSR.
Central Asian Review, 1955.
Freikin, 1954.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1946.Apr. 17, July 23, 27; 1954 Nov. 14.

Turkmenia is ahead of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia and is second only to Kazakhstan as an oil producer in Central Asia.

Chemicals

Turkmenia has little significance as a coal producer. The coal output is less than one-half of one per cent of that of Kazakhstan.

The principal chemical products of Turkmenia are sulphur, ozocerite and phosphates. Production of potash is possible, but is not being carried out on a large scale. Sulphur has been the most important product in this category. In 1950, the planned figure was 160,000 tons.

Construction Materials

Production in this category is approximately on the same level as Kirgizia, but slightly lower. Production of bricks planned for 1950 was at 60,000,000 units, whereas Kirgizia was at 67,500,000. Production of lime was slightly above: 25,000 tons planned for Turkmenia in 1950 as against 17,500 tons in Kirgizia. However, Kirgizia was to have produced three times as many roofing tiles and twice as much cement. Kirgizia was ahead in alabaster and gypsum, Turkmenia ahead in window glass. In general, per capita production of building materials in Turkmenia, Krgizia and Kazakhstan are approximately equivalent.

Light Industry

Although there is at present emphasis on heavy industry, the light industries play an important part in Turkmenia's economy. As elsewhere in Central Asia, cotton processing and manfacturing rank first, but there has been some diversification, probably as a result of World War II, with the small-scale manufacturing of light metal products.

Textiles

As elsewhere in Central Asia, cotton ginning has been developed locally in Turkmenia, with six large ginning mills in operation in 1955. Cotton goods (thread, cheap cotton cloth, and knitted goods) are manufactured locally. Vegetable oil and soap, derived from cotton seeds, are also manufactured in Turkmenia. Silk is not locally manufactured into finished products;

Turkmenia has silk-reeling factories, but spinning and weaving are done elsewhere. Wool, too, is processed to the semi-finished state in Turkmenia, then shipped elsewhere for processing into consumers' goods.

The scattered available information gives some idea of local production.

Table 3.b.XVII. Turkmenia. All Fabrics
(Cotton, Silk, Wool)[1]
(Thousands of Meters)

1940	9,840
1950	24,000(P) - (Cotton 22 Million Wool 0.8 Million Silk 0.8 Million)
1955	1,000,000(P) Cotton
	4,000(P) Silk

[1] Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed., Turkmen SSR.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1946 July 27; 1953 Nov. 17.

In Table 3.b.XVIII are the 1950 goals for some finished cotton goods. These goals were either met or at least not significantly underfulfilled.

Table 3.b.XVIII. Turkmenia, 1950 Goals in Clothing[1]
(In Thousands)

Socks and Hosiery	3,100 Pairs
Knitted Underwear	1,190 Pieces
Overcoats	80 Pieces
Suits	280 Pieces
Trousers	260 Pieces
Dresses	100 Pieces

1/Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed., Turkmen SSR.
Turkmenskaia Iskra, 1946 July 2.

This production schedule will not make Turkmenia self-sufficient in clothing. Later targets (for 1955 and 1960) call for doubling and tripling of the above figures.

Food Industries

These industries are of relatively minor importance in Turkmenia. Mostly, they meet only local needs (bread factories, vegetable oil refining, wine production). The fishing industry is probably more important; in 1950, its production was said to be still below the 1940 level, as was the production of meat and milk products, but progress has been reported since 1950. The first canning plants were opened in 1950, together with local production of jars and bottles. Meat, processed meat, and some vegetables and fruits were to be canned, and considerable expansion has been blueprinted for this industry.

There is a cigarette factory at Ashkhabad, apparently using locally grown tobacco. The factory produced 50 million cigarettes a year in 1946 and was scheduled to produce 700 million in 1950.

Miscellaneous

The shoe industry had a target of 1,470,000 pairs in 1950, and an increase of 2.5 times this figure was planned for 1955.

Rug-making, a traditional handicraft of this area, continues to be encouraged. The target for 1950 was 45,000 square meters.

Transportation

Water transportation is more important in Turkmenia than in other Central Asian republics. Turkmenia is also an important transit area, as typified by the Ashkhabad and Chardzhou railroad junctions; the Ashkhabad airport; the seaport of Krasnovodsk; and the Farab River Landing.

The basic railroad is from Krasnovodsk to Chardzhou, with a branch from Mary to Kushka. Another important line is from Bukhara to Kerki, Termez and Stalinabad.

To the 1,744 kilometers of railroad before the war, has been added in the postwar period 627 kilometers of line from Chardzhou to Kungrad in the Amu-Darya Delta. This line is to be eventually extended to Makat (in Kazakhstan).

Highways are unsatisfactory. The main routes are: Tashauz to Chardzhou (520 km) and Chardzhou to Kerki (225 km); Mary to Bayram Ali and Mary to Kushka; and roads in desert and mountain regions. Total length of highways is 10,000 km of which 2,000 are of general importance.

There is some local transportation (to railroad and highway lines) by camel.

Uzbekistan

The industrial development of Uzbekistan is quite unlike that of any other Central Asian republic. The peculiar place of cotton has placed a heavy load on the cotton-processing industry. In 1938, gross production of the industry of Uzbekistan was 1,654,000,000 rubles (1926-1927 prices). Of this total, cotton ginning alone accounted for 678,000,000 rubles, or 41 per cent of the total.

The pre-World War II rate of industrial productivity was 66 per cent of the total; rural productivity was 34 per cent of the total (1941).

The composition of the industrial production of Uzbekistan in 1940 is given in Table 3.b.XIX.

Table 3.b.XIX. Uzbekistan. Industrial Gross Production, 1940[1]

Branch of Industry	Per Cent
Metal-Working	9
Electrical	1
Coal and Oil Extraction	0.5
Silk Processing	3
Cotton Ginning	34
Sewing	8
Shoemaking	6.5
Cotton Textile	5
Food	26
Other	7

[1] Uzbekistan, 1950.

The gross industrial output of Uzbekistan increased 7.2 times from 1913 to 1940. The largest share in the increase was in the gross ginned cotton output. This is shown in Table 3.b.XX.

Table 3.b.XX. Uzbekistan. Gross Industrial Output, 1913-1940.[1]
(Millions of Rubles at 1926-1927 Prices)

	1913	1940	Net Increase
Total Output	271	1,937	1,666
Heavy Industry	5.5	271	266
Textiles	221	842.5	621.5
Cotton Ginning	220	657	437
Cotton Cloth	-	102	102
Silk Cloth	-	52	52

[1] Uzbekistan, 1950.

The highest increase in gross output was ginned cotton, which increased by 437,000,000 rubles in the 1913-1940 period. This is over one quarter of the total increase in gross output in the period.

In 1940, the primary processing of cotton and silk for further manufacture was the chief industrial product. Further investment in the industry of Uzbekistan has given the primary processing of cotton the most important place. In the 1946-1950 period, the Fourth Five Year Plan gave the highest priority to cotton ginning.

At Begovat, near the western end of the Fergana Valley, an electric power plant has been constructed. One of the largest cotton-processing plants in Uzbekistan is at Begovat. The largest cotton ginning plants of Uzbekistan are in the Tashkent Oblast and in the Fergana Valley. Here, too, the largest development of electric power in Uzbekistan has taken place.

The processing of cotton for the production of textiles and of clothes is thus seen to be the chief industrial enterprise of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is the leading cotton producer of the USSR (60 per cent to 70 per cent of Soviet cotton); therefore it is to be expected that preparation of cotton for manufacture should be a leading industry.

The manufacture of textiles is based elsewhere in the Soviet Union. In the 1930s, 95 per cent of cotton textile manufacture was found in the central and northwestern parts of European Russia. Cotton ginning prepared the cotton for transport, eased the burden on the railroads and on the industrial force at the final destination. Of the cotton raised in Uzbekistan, four per cent is manufactured locally into cloth. This is shown in Table 3.b.XXI.

Table 3.b.XXI. Uzbekistan. Textile Manufacture[1]

	Cloth Produced in Uzbekistan (Millions of Meters)	Per Cent of Total Crop of Uzbekistan
Cotton	200	4
Silk	25	40

[1] Cherdantsev, 1954.

The major cotton manufacturing centers of the Soviet Union are in Moscow and Ivanovo in the Central Industrial Region.

In some branches of industry in Uzbekistan, that republic is dependent on other republics. Uzbekistan imports oil from Turkmenia and coal from Kirgizia. It should be noted that the import of coal from Kirgizia is a somewhat artificial pattern, because the major share of Kirgizian coal is produced in the Kirgizian portion of the Fergana Valley. The coal reaches the Uzbekistan part of the valley readily; because of the way in which the rail system is laid out the coal of Kirgizia has no other direction which it can take.

The manufacturing center of Kirgizia is at Frunze, the capital. There is no direct rail connection between Frunze and the Fergana Valley. Traffic must move from Frunze through southern Kazakhstan to Tashkent before it reaches the Fergana Valley. Therefore, the coal of the Kirgizian part of the valley is of primary use to Uzbekistan. Frunze is dependent on Karaganda and the Kuzbass for its coal.

Electricity

There are the following hydroelectric stations in Uzbekistan:

1. Farkhad at Begovat on the Syr-Darya.
2. Two stations near Tashkent on the Chirchik River.
3. Bozsu hydroelectric station in the Tashkent Oblast.
4. Shaarikhan station.

In addition there are small power stations connected with the major ones. There are thus two systems: one at Tashkent, the other in the Fergana Valley. Supporting the hydroelectric power sources are a number of thermoelectric stations in the same two regions.

Oil Production

The production of oil is shown in Table 3.b.XXII.

Table 3.b.XXII. Uzbekistan. Oil Production[1]
(Thousands of Tons)

1913	13
1938	196
1950	(P)1,066

[1] Uzbekistan, 1950.

While oil production has increased to the point where it is an important source, nevertheless it is insufficient for republic needs, and Uzbekistan must import oil from Turkmenia.

1950 Plan

The Fourth Five Year Plan (1946-50) is shown in Table 3.b.XXIII.

Table 3.b.XXIII. Uzbekistan. Fourth Five Year Plan[1/]
(Thousands of Tons)

Steel	86	
Coal	1,130	
Oil	1,066	
Cotton	754	
Superphosphates	300	
Cement	270	
Oil	173	
Sugar	55	
Meat	20	
Electric Power	2,135	Million Kwh.
Cotton Cloth	161	Million Meters
Silk Cloth	14	Million Meters

1/Uzbekistan, 1950.

Of significance is the development of mineral fertilizer (superphosphates) in this plan. Fertilizer is vital to the cotton economy, and local manufacture of fertilizer will reduce the demands on railroads which at present have to haul the needed fertilizer over long distances to the cotton raising centers. Future industrial plans (1956-1960) include an increase of mineral fertilizer production in Uzbekistan by 1.9 times.

The addition of a nitrogen fertilizer plant at Angren is planned in connection with this program. Here are found the lignite fields referred to above, and electric power stations. This entire industrial complex may be regarded as chiefly supportive of cotton production.

The plan for 1956 calls for production of three million tons of cotton. The 1956-1960 plan calls for an increase of 1.5 times over 1955, or 3.75 million tons of cotton. The organization and mobilization of the fuel, fertilizer and irrigation resources of the republic will be necessary to meet this goal.

The entire cotton industry complex includes ginneries, cloth manufacture, cottonseed oil and industrial alcohol from cottonseed husks. This complex of industries produced 30 per cent of the total gross product of large-scale industry in 1948.

Other fiber products of Uzbekistan include silk, bast and hemp, all based on local rural production.

Begovat has become the center of a metal-working and engineering industry, to which the electric power developed at the nearby station is applied. The metal-working and machine-building industry, developed since 1943, accounted for 29 per cent of the gross industrial product of Uzbekistan in 1948. Here is found the largest metal industry of Central Asia.

Transport

The rail system of Uzbekistan is slightly over 2,000 kilometers in length. The rail net is centered in the southeastern part of the republic. Here the Fergana loop forms the basis for the movement of goods in this cotton-growing region.

Uzbekistan is connected with the rest of the railroad net of the USSR by two main lines:

1. The Tashkent line, which runs northwest through Kazakhstan to Chkalov (Orenburg)
2. The Bukhara-Samarkand line which runs west to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian

Both these lines are connected with the Fergana loop.

Recent additions to the rail system have been: the Tashkent-Chirchik and Tashkent-Angren lines. These are feeder lines within the Tashkent Valley.

The Development of the Central Asian Economy in the 1956-60 Period

The Sixth Five Year Plan period, 1956-60, sets the following goals for Central Asia according to Pravda, 1956, Jan. 15:

	Increase By Times
1. Kazakhstan	
A. Industry	
Electricity	2.3
Rolled Steel	2.1
Blister Copper	1.9
Lead	1.4
Coal	1.6
Oil	1.4
Mineral Fertilizer	2.
Cement	8.8
Leather Shoes	1.7
B. Agriculture	
Grain	5.
Sugar Beet	2.2
Cotton	2.3
Meat	1.5
Milk	2.2
Wool	2.6

	Increase By Times
2. Kirgizia	
A. Industry	
Electric Power	1.8
Coal	1.5
Oil	7.8
Leather Shoes	2.8
B. Agriculture	
Grain	2.1
Sugar Beet	1.7
Cotton	1.2
Meat	1.6
Milk	1.9
Wool	2.1
3. Tadzhikistan	
A. Industry	
Electricity	4
Cement	13
Cotton Textiles	2.1
Leather Shoes	2
B. Agriculture	
Cotton	1.7
Cocoons	1.6
Meat	2.2
Milk	2.6
Wool	1.7

	Increase By Times
4. Turkmenia	
A. Industry	
Oil	1.3
Cement	7.9
Electricity	1.8
Leather Shoes	2
B. Agriculture	
Cotton	2.1
Cocoons	1.5
Milk	2.2
Meat	1.8
Wool	1.3
Karakul	1.4
5. Uzbekistan	
A. Industry	
Electricity	1.6
Coal	2.4
Oil	1.5
Mineral Fertilizer	1.9
Cement	3
B. Agriculture	
Cotton	1.5
Cocoons	1.6
Meat	2.4
Milk	2.3
Wool	1.9
Karakul	1.5

The emphasis in the economy of Kazakhstan will be laid upon electricity, non-ferrous metals, coal, oil, machine building, light industry and food. There will be, in addition, a major investment in iron and steel.

Coal production in Kazakhstan is planned to reach 42 million tons in 1960. Mineral fertilizer production will be doubled if the plan is fulfilled. This is vital to the grain program.

Grain output is planned to increase five times by 1960. Central to this plan is the virgin and long-fallow lands program of northern Kazakhstan.

The major emphasis in the economic development of Uzbekistan will be on the production of cotton and its supportive industries.

Throughout Central Asia future planning places a great weight on cement. Soviet construction is dependent on cement production, and Central Asia is one of the major cement producers of the USSR.

Of the consumer goods industry, leather shoes come in for special mention in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In general, however, consumer goods are not given a prominent place in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Central Asia.

Central Asia in the next period, 1956-1960, will continue to be primarily a source of raw materials.

Uzbek cotton, Kazakh grain, coal, oil and metals, and related products of the other republics are the chief lines of economic development.

Industry developed will be of two major types:

1. Extraction of raw materials.

2. Primary processing of these materials.

There are no plans to create a highly skilled labor force in Central Asia. The viewpoint advanced in the Kazakh report (Krader and Wayne, 1955) indicated the reasoning behind this conclusion. The reasoning may be summarized as follows:

1. An advanced industrial base requires the preparation of a well-developed engineering and skilled labor force.

2. Such a development in manpower requires a high degree of training.

3. The Central Asian peoples are not getting the needed training and schooling.

4. One reason for the lesser degree of education of all kinds for Central Asians is the withdrawal of a large part of the native peoples of Central Asia from Soviet goals and the Soviet way of life. They are not coming forward to be trained.

5. Another reason for the unequal degree of education is the distance between Russians and Central Asians. The movement of

Russians to Central Asia has done little to bridge the gap between the peoples. They do not live together, they do not intermarry, and they do not freely work together. The Russian and the Central Asian values are in opposition.

Annex "A." 3.b.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

Chapter Bibliography

Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1st ed.	1926-1947
Tadzhik SSR	
Turkmen SSR	
Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed.	1949
Kazakh SSR	
Kirgiz SSR	
Central Asian Review, No 1	1953
—— Nos 1, 4	1955
Cherdantsev	1954
Freikin	1954
Kazakhstanskaia Pravda	1945-1952
Konobritskaia	1955
Kommunist Tadzhikistana	1946-1954
Krader and Wayne	1955
Pravda	1952, 1956
Rakhimbaev	1936
Sovetskaia Kirgiziia	1946-1955
Stepanov	1950
Tazhiev and Krupko	1947
Turkmenskaia Iskra	1946-1955
Uzbekistan	1950
Zhachev	1954

Annex "A." 3.c.

TAXATION

See Handbook on USSR.

Annex "A." 3.d.

BANKING AND CURRENCY SYSTEM

See Handbook on USSR.

Annex "A." 3.e.

DOMESTIC TRADE

See Handbook on USSR.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
TO
HANDBOOK OF SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

Abdullaev, Kh. Sovetskii Uzbekistan. (Soviet Uzbekistan.) Moscow, 1948. Pp. 116.
Brief survey of the history, geography, economy, cultural life of the republic. Contains much useful material despite Party line. The author, an Uzbek, is a popular writer for Soviet press.

Abdurakhmanov, R., ed. Russko-Uzbekskii slovar. (Russian-Uzbek Dictionary.) Akad. Nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Institut iazyka i literatury imeni A.S. Pushkina. Moscow, 1954. Pp. 1046.
Largest Russian-Uzbek dictionary to date. Stresses current Soviet usage, weak on traditional usage.

Abdykalikov, M. and Pankratova, A.M., eds. Istoriia Kazakhskoi SSR s drevneishikh vremen do nashikh dnei. (History of Kazakh SSR from the Earliest Times to the Present.) Alma-Ata, 1943. Pp. 670; illus.; maps.
A Party-line history; both authors are official historians. The work has been criticized for praising Kenesary since the Line has been changed.

Abramov, Nikolai. Otryvok iz puteshestviia v Khive... 1856-1860. (Selections from Travels in Khiva in 1856-1860.) Zapiski IRGO 1861, No. 1. Pp. 95-174.

An excellent survey of conditions in Khiva during the period prior to the Russian conquest.

Abramzon, S. M. Etnograficheskoe izuchenie Kirgizii za 20 let. (Ethnographic Study of Kirgizia in the Course of 20 Years.) K. I. Skriabin, ed., Nauka v Kirgizii za 20 let, 1926-1946. Frunze, 1946. Pp. 179-187.

A brief history of the study of the ethnography of the Kirgiz by a Soviet specialist in Kirgiz ethnography and archaeology.

Abramzon, S.M. Formy rodoplemennoi organizatsii u kochevnikov Srednei Azii. (Forms of Consanguineal Organization of the Nomads of Central Asia.) Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Trudy Instituta im. N.N. Miklukho-Maklaia. 1951. Pp. 132-157.

An interesting attempt by a Soviet anthropologist to view the Central Asian nomads as a whole from the standpoint of their social organization. Some insights of value, especially on role of mother's brother.

Abramzon, S.M. Opyt monograficheskogo izucheniia kirgizskogo kolkhoza. (A Monographic Study of the Kirgiz Collective Farm.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, No. 3. 1953. Pp. 38-60.

A study of a modern collective farm in Kirgizia inhabited by Kirgiz. Provides materials on acculturation.

Abramzon, S.M. V kirgizskikh kolkhozakh Tian-shania. (In the Kirgiz Collective Farms of the Tien-Shan.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1949. No. 4, Pp. 55-74.

A survey of several mountain collective farms of the Kirgiz showing both continuation of older patterns and new institutions.

Abulgazi, Bagadur Khan. History of the Tartars. 2 vols. London, 1729/30. Pp. xxxii, 374; maps.

A history of the Turks and Mongols from the earliest times (myths of origin) to the 17th century. The author, a Khan of Khorezm, has provided a splendid record of political and cultural history, partly first-hand, partly second-hand. Abulgazi died in 1663.

Administrativno-territorialnoe delenie soiuznykh respublik. (Administrative-Territorial Divisions of the Union Republics.) See: SSSR. Administrativno-territorialnoe delenie ...

Official manual of administrative units of the Soviet Union.

L'Afrique et l'Asie. (Africa and Asia.) Quarterly. Paris, 1948. (See Bennigsen.)

Aibek, M.T. (Tashmukhammedov.) Sviashchennaia krov. (Sacred Blood.) Tashkent, 1943. Pp. 269.

A novel about the pre-revolutionary period in Uzbekistan up to the March 1917 Revolution. A rigid Party-line novel, poorer than "Navoi."

Aibek, M.T. (Tashmukhammedov.) Navoi. (Navoi; an Uzbek novel.) Petr Sletov, transl. Leningrad, 1946. Pp. 375.

A novel about the life of Alisher Navoi, the Chagatai poet (15th century) by a modern Soviet Uzbek novelist. Slightly above the average modern Central Asian novel; somewhat doctrinaire, but less so than most of its kind. Won a Stalin Prize for literature.

Aibek, M.T. (Tashmukhammedov.) Veter zolotoi doliny. (The Wind of the Golden Valley; an Uzbek novel.) Tashkent, 1951. Pp. 421.

A novel about a soldier returning to his native Fergana valley after World War II. The author of "Navoi" does not do as well here, since he is following the prescribed scheme without much imagination.

Aini, Sadriddin. Bukhara; vospominaniia. (Bukhara; Memoirs.) Sergei Borodin, transl., L. Klimovich, ed. Moscow, 1951. Pp. 311.

Memoirs by a leading literary figure covering his childhood and youth in pre-revolutionary years. Conforms to the Soviet line, but provids good insights nevertheless.

Aitakov, N. Tri goda Turkmenii. (Three Years of Turkmenia.) Ashkhabad, 1928. Pp. 56; illus.; map.

A short sketch of the Sovietization of Turkmenia in the 1920s, containing useful data on economy and politics in terms of the then-current Party line.

Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Trudy Instituta Etnografii imeni N.N. Miklukho-Maklaia. (Works of Ethnographic Institute, Moscow.) 28 vols. N.S. Moscow, Leningrad, 1947-1955.
A series of monographs on various aspects of anthropology, including several monographs on the cultures of Central Asia.

Alisher Navoi; sbornik statei. (See Borovkov 1946.)

Alpamysh; uzbekskii narodnyi epos. (Alpamysh; an Uzbek folk epic.) Lev Penkovskii, transl. Moscow, 1949. Pp. 174.
Sovietized version of the Uzbek folk epic.

Altman, V. Ancient Khorezmian Civilization in the Light of the Latest Archaeological Discoveries (1937-1945). Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 67, No. 2, Pp. 81-85. 1947.
A brief survey of developments in archaeology of Central Asia by a Soviet archaeologist.

Andreev, Mikhail Stepanovich. O tadzhikskom iazyke nastoiashchego vremeni. (The Tadzhik Language of Today.) Materialy po istorii Tadzhikov i Tadzhikistana. Stalinabad, 1945. Pp. 56-70.
Part of a collection of articles on Tadzhik culture by a leading Russian ethnographer of the Tadzhiks.

Andreev, Mikhail Stepanovich. Tadzhiki doliny Khuf. (The Tadzhiks of the Khuf Valley.) Akademiia Nauk Tadzhikshoi SSR. Trudy Instituta Istorii, Arkheologii i Etnografii, 1953. Vol. 7, Pp. 248.

A standard contribution to the historical ethnology of the Mountain Tadzhiks. Andreev is a long-standing authority on Tadzhik ethnography.

Andreev, Mikhail Stepanovich. Po Etnografii Tadzhikov. (On the Ethnography of the Tadzhiks.) N.L. Korzhenevskii, ed. In Tadzhikistan. Sbornik Statei. 1925.
A brief survey by an expert of long standing.

Andrianov, B.V. Ak-Dzhagyz. K istorii formirovaniia sovremennoi etnicheskoi territorii Karakalpakov v nizove Amu-Daryi. (Ak-Dzhagyz. On the History of the Formation of the Present Ethnic Territory of the Karakalpaks on the lower Amu-Darya.) In S.P. Tolstov and T.A. Zhdanko. 1952. Pp. 567-585.
A short supplement to the larger work of Zhdanko on the historical development of the Karakalpaks with special reference to their social organization.

Arandarenko, G.A. Dosugi v Turkestane. (Excursions in Turkestan.) St. Petersburg, 1889. Pp. 666.
Contains valuable materials on the ethnography of the Tadzhiks toward the end of the 19th century.

Argutinskaia, Liusi Aleksandrowna. Eine Seite aus einem grossen Buch. (A Page from a Large Book.) Vienna-Berlin, 1932. Pp. 218.
A report on life in Central Asia (Kzyl-Orda region) in the late 1920s by a Russian lady doctor. Naive, tendentious, but interesting.

Aristov, N.A. Opyt vyiasneniia etnicheskago sostava Kirgiz-Kazakov bolshoi ordy i Kara Kirgizov. (An Explanatory Study of the Ethnic Composition of the Kirgiz-Kazakhs of the Greater Horde and the Kara-Kirgiz.) Zhivaia Starina. Vol. 4, No. 314, Pp. 391-486. St. Petersburg, 1894.

A study of social organization and history of the Kazakhs and Kirgiz. Very detailed work, unsurpassed in its way. The author was an authoritative scholar on his subject.

Aristov, N.A. Zametki ob etnicheskom sostave tiurkskikh plemen i narodnostei i svedeniia ob ikh chistennosti. (Notes on the Ethnic Composition of the Turkish Tribes and Nationalities and Information on Their Numbers.) Zhivaia Starina. Vol. 6, No. 3/4, Pp. 277-456. St. Petersburg, 1896.

An encyclopaedic summary of information on the origin, distribution, divisions, and demography of the Turks as of 1896. A basic contribution.

Arkheologicheskie i Etnograficheskie Raboty Khorezmskoi ekspeditsii. See Tolstov and Zhdanko, 1952.

Asfendiarov, Sandzhar Dzhafarovich. Istoriia Kazakstana (s drevneishikh vremen). (History of Kazakhstan (from the Earliest Times).)

A history of Kazakhstan by a Kazakh historian developing the official line as of 1935. More useful for the understanding of Soviet policy and of the meanderings of Soviet interpretation of Kazakh history than for data.

Atkinson, T.W. Oriental and Western Siberia. London, 1858. Pp. viii, 611; illus. fold. map.

A British book of travels in the 19th century to various parts of Asia, including Central Asia. Superficial but interesting.

Auezov, Mukhtar. Abai. (Abai; a Kazakh novel.) Moscow, 1948. Pp. 798.

A novel on the life of the 19th century Kazakh poet Abai, the son of Kunanbai. This is perhaps the finest novel by a Central Asian writer. The novel has been criticized for its un-Soviet attitude toward the past; nevertheless there are evidences of doctrinaire thinking which pervade the novel and diminish its value. Won a Stalin Prize for literature.

Auezov, Mukhtar. Kazakhskii epos i dorevoliutsionnyi folklor. (The Kazakh Epic and Pre-Revolutionary Folklore.) In Leonid Sergeevich Sobolev, ed., Pesni Stepei, pp. 11-16, Moscow, 1940.

A cursory statement on the Kazakh epic and folklore by the leading novelist of Soviet Kazakhstan.

Auezov, Mukhtar. Put Abaia. (Abai's Path; a novel.) Leonid Sobolev, transl. Moscow, 1952. Pp. 396.

A sequel to the earlier novel on Abai by Auezov, and inferior to it in quality.

Aziatskaia Rossiia. (Asiatic Russia.) Pereselencheskoe Upravlenie. 3 vols., plus Atlas. St. Petersburg, 1914.

A compendious treatment of the history, geography, ethnography, populations, economy, and then-current problems of development of Siberia and Central Asia. Prepared by the Ministry of Migrations as a background study. Still highly useful as background material. The atlas is excellent.

Bailey, Frederick Marshman. Mission to Tashkent. London: J. Cape, 1946. Pp. 312; ports.; ma maps.

A British agent's report on his activities in Central Asia in the First World War and the ensuing events. A first-hand account, full of valuable material, seen from this special point of view.

Balakaev, M. and Iskakov, A. Kazirgi Kazak Tili. (Modern Kazakh Language.) Kazak SSR Gylym Akademiiasy. Alma-Ata, 1954. Pp. 554.

A large grammar of the Kazakh language in Kazakh, by two Kazakh scholars.

Balakaev, M. et al., eds. Russko-Kazakhskii slovar. (Russian-Kazakh Dictionary.) Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut iazyka i literatury. 2 vols. Alma-Ata, 1946. Pp. 804.

A large Russo-Kazakh dictionary. A larger, more recent version is that by Abdurakhmanov (q.v.).

Balashev, N.I. Uzbekistan i sopredelnye respubliki i oblasti. (Uzbekistan and adjoining republics and oblasts.) Tashkent, 1925. Pp. 99.

A study of the problems of organizing the then-newly formed Uzbek Republic in terms of the nationalities question as seen by the Soviet regime in the mid-1920s.

Bartold, Vasilii Vladimirovich (Barthold, Wilhelm). Four Studies on the History of Central Asia. V. and T. Minorsky, transl. Vol. 1. Leyden: Brill. Pp. 183.

A translation from the Russian of four short studies by the eminent historian of Central Asia.

Bartold, Vasilii Vladimirovich (Barthold, Wilhelm). Svedeniia ob aralskom more i nizovakh Amu-Dari s drevneishikh vremen do XVII veka. (The Aral Sea and the Lower Parts of the Amu-Daria from the Earliest Times to the 17th Century.) Izvestiia Turkestanskago Otdela Imperatorskago Russkago Geograficheskago Obshchestva. Vol. 4, No. 2. Tashkent, 1902.

A most important study of geographic exploration of Central Asia based on literary records. Still valuable, but needs to be coordinated with recent archaeological works.

Bartold, Vasilii Vladimirovich (Barthold, Wilhelm). Tadzhiki. Istoricheskii ocherk. (The Tadzhiks. A historical study.) In N.L. Korzhenevskii, ed. Tadzhikistan. Sbornik Statei. Tashkent, 1925. Pp. 93-112.

A brief characterization of the history of the Tadzhiks by one of the great historians of Central Asia.

Bartold, Vasilii Vladimirovich (Barthold, Wilhelm). Istoriia kulturnoi zhizni Turkestana. (A History of the Cultural Life of Turkestan.) Leningrad, 1927. Pp. 256.

A survey history paying particular attention to the Russian period in Turkestan.

Bartold, Vasilii Vladimirovich (Barthold, Wilhelm). Turkestan Down to the Mongol Invasion. 2nd edition. W. Barthold and H.A.R. Gibb, transl. London, 1928. Pp. xix, 513.

Perhaps the most important and reliable history of Turkestan from the 7th to the 13th centuries. Compendious and based on original sources. The author collaborated with the translator to produce the English version.

Bartold, Vasilii Vladimirovich (Barthold, Wilhelm). Istoriia turetsko-mongolskikh narodov. (History of the Turko-Mongolian Nationalities.) Tashkent, 1928 a. Pp. 35.

A short statement by one of the greatest authorities on the history of Turkestan.

Bartold, Vasilii Vladimirovich (Barthold, Wilhelm). Zwolf Vorlesungen uber die Geschichte der Turken Mittelasiens. (Twelve Lectures on the History of the Turks of Central Asia.) Berlin, 1935. Pp. 287.

A classic statement of the history of Central Asia by one of the outstanding authorities on the subject. Concise without being sketchy, condensed but not overloaded, it is as yet unsurpassed.

Baskakov, N.A., ed. Russko-Karakalpakskii slovar. (Russian-Karakalpak Dictionary.) Nauchno-issledovatelskii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri sovete ministrov Karakalpakskoi ASSR. Moscow, 1947. Pp. 831.

A large Russian-Karakalpak dictionary. See also comment on Abdurakhmanov.

Baskakov, N.A. Karakalpakskii iazyk. (The Karakalpak Language.) Akad. Nauk SSSR, institut iazykoznaniia.

Vol. I: materialy po dialektologii (teksty i slovar). Moscow, 1951. Pp. 408.

Vol. II: fonetika i morfologiia part 1 (chasti rechi i slovoobrazovanie). Moscow, 1952. Pp. 542.

Texts, dictionary, grammar, phonology and morphology of Karakalpak, by a well-known and well-trained Turkologist. Includes a historical development of Karakalpak in the Soviet period.

Baskakov, N.A. K voprosu o klassifikatsii tiurkskikh iazykov. (How to Classify the Turkic Languages.) Izvestia Akad. Nauk SSSR. Otdel literatury i iazyka. Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 121-134. 1952 a.
A contribution to the classification of the Turkic languages reflecting the then-current Soviet view.

Bateson, William. Letters from the Steppe; written in the years 1886-1887. Beatrice Bateson, ed. London, 1928. Pp. xvi, 222; illus.; map.
A 19th century British travel report. Interesting, useful, but below the best standard.

Belousov, V. Ia., Ryss, Ts. G., Kalmykov, V.P. O sotsialisticheskom rasselenii v Kirgizskoi ASSR. (The Socialist Resettlement of Population in the Kirgiz ASSR.) Moscow-Leningrad, 1935. Pp. 79; illus.
A study of the problems in settling nomads in fixed villages during the collectivization period in keeping with the Party decrees. A useful work for problems of nomad economy and demography of the period.

Bennigsen, A. Les Peuples Musulmans de l'URSS et les Soviets. (The Moslem Peoples of the USSR and the Soviets.) L'Afrique et l'Asie, Nos. 4(20) 1952 and 1-3(21-23) 1953.
A series of studies on the contemporary scene in Soviet Central Asia dealing with cultural and political topics. Bennigsen is directing a research project on the subject in France.

Berg, Lev Semenovich. Geograficheskie zony Sovetskogo Soiuza. (Geographic Zones of the Soviet Union.) 3rd edition, 2 vols. 1947-1952.

An outstanding geographer deals here with the subject of geographic regionalization which he has developed both in theory and in practice. An important book.

Berg, Lev Semenovich. Klimat i zhizn. (Climate and Life.) 2nd edition, Moscow, 1947. Pp. 356.

A most significant contribution to physical geography, the study of nature, ecology and man in nature. Very little Soviet line or jargon.

Berg, Lev Semenovich. Natural Regions of the USSR. Olga A. Titelbaum, transl. New York: Macmillan, 1950. Pp. 436. Translation of: Priroda SSSR, 1st ed. Moscow, 1937.

A condensation of Berg's life-long work on natural regions of European and Asiatic Russia made available in English. An important book.

Bertels, Evgenii Eduardovich. Navoi i Nizami. (Navoi and Nizami.) In Borovkov, ed., Alisher Navoi, 1946. Pp. 68-92.

A study of the relationship of two great poets of Central Asia in the 15th century by a Soviet philologist.

Bertels, Evgenii Eduardovich. Persidskii-Dari-Tadzhikskii. (Persian-Dari-Tadzhik.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, No. 4, pp. 55-65. Moscow, 1950.
A tendentious view of the place of Tadzhik among the Iranian languages and an attempt to establish the priority of Tadzhik over other northern Persian dialects.

Bertels, Evgenii Eduardovich et al., eds. Russko-Tadzhikskii slovar. (Russian-Tadzhik Dictionary.) Tadzhikskii filial Akademii Nauk SSSR. Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury. Moscow-Stalinabad, 1949. Pp. 880.
A large-scale Russian-Tadzhik dictionary, oriented to current rather than to traditional usage.

Bertels, Evgenii Eduardovich et al., eds. Tadzhiksko-Russkii slovar. (Tadzhik-Russian Dictionary.) Akad. Nauk Tadzhikskoi SSR, Stalinabad. Institut iazyka i literatury. Moscow, 1954. Pp. 789.
The only large scale dictionary from a native Central Asian language into Russian. Includes a list of Tadzhik words in Arabic rather than Cyrillic (the ordinary) script in Tadzhikistan.

Biruni. Sbornik statei. See Tolstov, Sergei Pavlovich, ed. 1950.

Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia. (The Great Soviet Encyclopedia.) 1st ed. Moscow, 1926-1947. 65 vols.
  - Fergana, vol. 57.
  - Frunze City and Oblast, vol. 58.
  - Kara-Kalpakskaia ASSR, vol. 31.
  - Kazakhskaia SSR, vol. 30.
  - Khorezmskii Okrug, vol. 60.
  - Kirgizskaia SSR, vol. 32.
  - Semipalatinskaia Oblast, vol. 50.
  - Stalinabad City and Oblast, vol. 52.
  - Surkhan-Darinskaia Oblast, vol. 53.
  - Tadzhikskaia SSR, vol. 53.
  - Talasskaia Oblast, vol. 53.
  - Tashauzskaia Oblast, vol. 53.
  - Tashkent City and Oblast, vol. 53.
  - Tian-Shanskaia Oblast, vol. 55.
  - Turkmenskaia SSR, vol. 55.
  - Uzbekskaia SSR, vol. 55.

Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia. 2nd ed. Moscow, 1947-
  - Akmolinskaia Oblast, vol. 1.
  - Aktiubinskaia Oblast, vol. 2.
  - Alma-Ata City and Oblast, vol. 2.
  - Andizhanskaia Oblast, vol. 2.
  - Ashkhabad City and Oblast, vol. 3.
  - Bukhara City and Oblast, vol. 5.
  - Dzhalal-Abadskaia Oblast, vol. 14.
  - Dzhambulskaia Oblast, vol. 14.
  - Garmskaia Oblast, vol. 10.
  - Gorno-Badakhstan A.O., vol. 11.
  - Gurevskaia Oblast, vol. 13.
  - Issyk-Kulskaia Oblast, vol. 18.
  - Karaganda City and Oblast, vol. 20.
  - Kara-Kalpakskaia ASSR, vol. 20.
  - Kazakhskaia SSR, vol. 19.
  - Kirgizskaia SSR, vol. 21.

Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia. 2nd ed.
Continued.
Kokchetavskaia Oblast, vol. 21.
Krasnovodskaia Oblast, vol. 23.
Kuliabskaia Oblast, vol. 24.
Kustanaiskaia Oblast, vol. 24.
Leninabadskaia Oblast, vol. 24.
Maryskaia Oblast, vol. 26.
Namanganskaia Oblast, vol. 29.
Natsionalno-gosudarstvennoe razmezhevanie sovetskikh respublik srednei Azii, vol. 29.
Oshskaia Oblast, vol. 31.
Pavlodarskaia Oblast, vol. 31.
Severo-Kazakhstanskaia Oblast, vol. 38.
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaia Oblast, vol. 9.
Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaia Oblast, vol. 16.

The Bolshaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia was put out in 65 volumes from 1926 to 1947. A second edition was begun in 1949. The two editions of the encyclopaedia reflect the Party line as of any given moment; the changes in viewpoint are therefore abrupt, and the various volumes and articles have to be judged accordingly. Nevertheless, the entire series in both editions are valuable collections of data, if used critically.

Bolshaia Meditsinskaia Entsiklopediia. (The Great Medical Encyclopedia.) 35 vols. Moscow, 1928-1936.
Dizenteriia. I. Dobreitser. Vol. 9.
Malariia. I. Dobreitser. Vol. 16.

A dated but still partially useful body of medical data despite Party line impositions.

Borisov, A.A. Klimaty SSSR. (The Climates of the USSR.) Moscow, 1948. Pp. 223.
A valuable collection of data on climate in the Soviet Union.

Borodin, I.A. Selsko-khoziaistvennaia baza promyshlennosti tsentralnogo Kazakhstana. (The Agricultural Basis of the Industry of Central Kazakhstan.) Alma-Ata, 1946.
Describes the policy in creating a series of collective and state farms at the end of World War II in and around Karaganda, Balkhash and other mining centers of Central Kazakhstan. A good discussion of food problems in relation to industrial potential.

Borovkov, Aleksandr Konstantinovich, ed. Alisher Navoi; sbornik statei. (Alisher Navoi; a collection of articles.) Moscow: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1946. Pp. 235.
An interesting if tendentious collection of articles on the 15th century Changatai poet, Alisher Navoi in celebration of his 500th anniversary in 1941 (delayed by the war and published in 1946).

Borovkov, Aleksandr Konstantinovich. Ob ocherednykh voprosakh izucheniia karakalpakskogo iazyka. (On the Recurrent Questions in the Study of the Karakalpak Language.) Karakalpakiia, vol. 2, pp. 208-214. Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1934.
A short but useful article dealing with some Karakalpak language problems by a Turkologist who is still active. (See next item.)

Borovkov, Aledsandr Konstantinovich. Ocherki istorii Uzbekskogo iazyka. (Studies in the History of the Uzbek Language.) Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie, 1949, vol. 6, pp. 24-51. Moscow-Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, Institut Vostokovedeniia.

A study of the historical development of the Uzbek language. Valuable if used with care.

Boukhary, Mir Abdul Kerim. Histoire de l'Asie centrale. (History of Central Asia.) Paris, 1876.

A French translation of a 19th century history of Central Asia by a local historian. Very detailed and informative.

Bretschneider, Emilii Vasilevich. Mediaeval Researches from Eastern Asiatic Sources. 2 vols. London, 1910.

Highly important collection of primary materials on the mediaeval history of Central Asia from Chinese sources by a great orientalist of the past.

Brockelmann, Carl. History of the Islamic Peoples. J. Carmichael and M. Perelman, transls. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1952. Pp. 566.

A translation of a German volume. Not a history in the usual sense of the word, this book is useful as a reference work on the history of the Islamic peoples. It lacks analysis and a developmental sense, and consists of a compendium of names and dates.

Brokgauz-Efron. Entsiklopedicheskii Slovar. (Encyclopedia.) St. Petersburg, 1890-1907.
Bukhara. Masalskii, V. Vol. 9.
Khiva. Masalskii, V. Vol. 73.
Organized along the lines of its German counterpart (Brockhaus), this is perhaps the best Russian encyclopedia of the Tsarist era. A group of highly trained Russian experts collaborated to produce it. Authoritative articles on all subjects relevant to Central Asia.

Buber-Neumann, Margarete. Als Gefangene bei Stalin und Hitler. (I Was a Prisoner of Stalin and Hitler.) Munich: Verlag der Zwolf, 1949. Pp. 285.
A German Bolshevik's wife describes her experiences as a prisoner in Central Asia. Useful but limited.

Bulag-Bazi, E.S. Baeuerlicher Widerstand in Turkestan. (Peasant Resistance in Turkestan.) Ost-Probleme, 1951, No. 3, pp. 208-209.
A report by a refugee scholar on the resistance of the Central Asian peasantry to the Soviet regime; useful but somewhat tendentious. To be used with care.

Burdukov, A.V. Karakolskie kalmyki (Sart-kalmaki). (The Karakol Kalmyks (Sart-Kalmaki).) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1935, No. 6, pp. 47-79. Moscow: Izdatelstvo Akad. Nauk, 1935.
A short ethnography of a group of Kalmuks converted to Islam and becoming Uzbekized. Author is a known Mongolist who studied this case of Kalmuk acculturation.

Burnaby, Frederick Gustavus. A Ride to Khiva: travels and adventures in Central Asia. New York, 1885. Pp. 403; fold. map. First publ.: 1876.

Adventures in Central Asia of a British observer. Superficial but interesting.

Burnes, A. Travels in Bokhara. 3 vols. London, 1834.

A 19th century British army officer who travelled in Central Asia and wrote a three-volume book of his experiences. An important source for the study of Bukhara in the 19th century.

Bury, C.H. Six Months in the Tian-Shan Mountains. Royal Central Asian Society Journal, vols. I and II, 1914.

A short British report on Central Asia shortly before the First World War. Interesting because of the scarcity of materials of that time.

Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick. Soviet Empire; the Turks of Central Asia and Stalinism. London: Macmillan, 1953. Pp. 300; maps.

An account of Central Asia by a senior British official. Relies heavily on the work of Zeki Velidi Togan, a Turkish scholar. Reflects the British viewpoint; useful, well-informed; tends to extreme judgments at times.

Carr, Edward Hallett. The Bolshevik Revolution 1917-1923. 3 vols. London: Macmillan, 1950-1953.
A useful and significant history of the Bolshevik Revolution by a British student of the subject. Contains materials on Bolshevik activity and policy in Central Asia not otherwise readily available.

Castagné, Joseph. Russie Slave et Russie Turque. (Slavic Russia and Turkic Russia.) Paris, 1923. Pp. 261.
A political analysis of the relations between Russians and Turks in the Soviet Union during and immediately after the Revolution. Includes many primary data not otherwise readily available.

Castagné, Joseph. Etude sur la démonologie des Kazak-Kirghiz. (Study in the Demonology of the Kazakh-Kirgiz.) L'Ethnographie N.S., Vol. 21-22, pp. 1-23. 1930.
A French ethnographer and political student who had much field experience in Central Asia prior to the First World War. This study is part of a group of articles on the religions of Central Asia (see following entries).

Castagné, Joseph. Magie et exorcisme chez les Kazak-Kirghizes. (Magic and Exorcism among the Kazakh-Kirgiz.) Revue des etudes Islamiques, pp. 53-151. 1930 a.
A long article dealing mainly with the shamanist religious practices of the Kazakhs in Central Asia. Large amount of oral materials gathered before World War I.

Castagné, Joseph. Le Culte des lieux saints de l'Islam au Turkestan. (The Islamic Cult of Sacred Places in Turkestan.) L'Ethnographie, n.s. vol. 46, pp. 46-124. 1951.

A long article on Islamic and other religious cults in Central Asia. Includes an important collection of oral materials on religious cult and belief.

Census 1897. See Rossiia. Vseobshchaia Perepis Naseleniia, 1897.

Census 1926. See Vsesoiuznaia Perepis 1927-1931; also Lorimer 1946.

Census 1939. See under Sulkevich 1940; also Lorimer 1946.

Central Asian Review. London: Central Asian Research Center. 1953-

A quarterly put out by a British group devoted to the current press in Soviet Central Asia. Reports the scene as depicted in the Soviet press, chiefly by local sources, without interpretation. The only English language journal specializing on Soviet Central Asia.

Chadwick, Hector Munro. The Growth of Literature. 3 vols. Cambridge, Engl.: The University Press, 1932-1940.

Vol. 3: The Oral Literature of the Tatars.

A scholarly and broad analysis of the folk literature of the Kazakhs, Kirgiz, Turkmens, and other peoples of Central Asia.

Chavannes, Edouard. Documents sur les Tou-Kiue (Turcs) occidentaux. (Documents on the Eastern Tu-Chue (Turks).) St. Petersburg, 1900. Pp. iv, 378; map.

An outstanding orientalist has collected a vast amount of materials on the Turks from Chinese sources during the 1st millenium AD. This work is an invaluable compendium on the early history of the Turks.

Chekhovich, O. D. O nekotorykh voprosakh istorii Srednei Azii XVIII-XIX vv. (On Some Problems of the History of Central Asia in the 18th-19th Centuries.) Voprosy Istorii, 1956, No. 3, pp. 84-95.

Part of a now current discussion in the Soviet world in evolving a new interpretation of the society and history of Central Asia. See also Voprosy Istorii 1956, No. 1; Zlatkin 1955.

Cherdantsev, G.N., Nikitin, N.P., Tutykhin, B.A. Ekonomicheskaia geografiia SSSR. (Economic Geography of the USSR.) Moscow, 1954. Pp. 427.

A highly useful economic geography dealing with all of the USSR except for the RSFSR. Thus proportionately more space is devoted to Central Asia. Includes a valuable collection of data, and can be read without reference to Party line statements included in it.

Chodzko, Aleksander Borejko. Specimens of the Popular Poetry of Persia as Found in Kurroglou. Transl. London, 1842. Pp. x, 592.

An 18th century Pole who travelled in the country of the Turkmens (at that time in northern Persia). This work includes a version of the Turkmen epic. Invaluable because of the scarcity of materials on the Turkmens at that time.

Chokaev, M. Turkestan and the Soviet Regime. Royal Central Asian Society Journal, vol. XVIII, 1931, pp. 403-420.
An anti-Soviet report by a refugee. Useful as a guide to the thinking of that time.

Christensen, Arthur Emanuel. L'Iran sous les Sassanides. (Iran under the Sassanides.) Copenhagen, 1936. Pp. 512; map.
A masterful study of ancient Iranian history. The author, a Dane, is an outstanding Iranist and historian.

Chuloshnikov, Aleksandr Petrovich. Ocherki po istorii kazak-kirgizskogo naroda. (Studies in the History of the Kazakh-Kirgiz People.) Obshchestvo Izucheniia Kirgizskogo Kraia. Trudy, vol. 5. Orenburg, 1924. Pp. 294; appended genealogy.
An early Soviet history of the Kazakhs, somewhat superficial and tendentious, but useful.

Chumichev, D.A. Stalinabad, stolitsa Tadzhikskoi SSR. (Stalinabad, the Capital of the Tadzhik SSR.) Moscow, 1950. Pp. 52; illus.; maps.
A short sketch of the city of Stalinabad, capital of the Tadzhik republic; photographs. Includes data on economy, population, cultural and political life under the Soviets. Tendentious but useful.

Chumichev, D.A. Tadzhikskaia SSR. (Tadzhik SSR.) Moscow, 1954. Pp. 126; illus.; maps.
A brief survey of the Tadzhik Republic, including history, geography, peoples, economy, political and cultural life. Tendentious but useful.

Constitution of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic of March 26, 1937, as amended through March 13, 1948. New York: American Russian Institute, 1950. Pp. 22.

Constitution of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic of March 23, 1937, as amended through March 25, 1948. New York: American Russian Institute, 1950. Pp. 20.

Constitution of the Tadjik Soviet Socialist Republic of March 1, 1937, as amended through May 28, 1948. New York: American Russian Institute, 1950. Pp. 18.

Constitution of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic of March 2, 1937, as amended through March 6, 1948. New York: American Russian Institute, 1950. Pp. 16.

Constitution of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic of Feb. 23, 1937, as amended through June 25, 1948. New York: American Russian Institute, 1950. Pp. 23.

Current Soviet Policies. See Gruliow, Leo, ed.

Curtis, William Eleroy. Turkestan: "the heart of Asia." New York, 1911. Pp. 344; ports.; fold. map.
An early 20th century travel report on Central Asia by an American; superficial but useful.

Curzon, George Nathaniel. Russia in Central Asia in 1889, and the Anglo-Russian Question. London and New York, 1889. Pp. xxiii, 477; illus.; fold. maps.
The eminent British statesman and author on the British viewpoint regarding Central Asian questions in the late 19th century.

Czaplicka, Marie Antoinette. The Turks in Central Asia in History and at the Present Day. Oxford, 1918. Pp. 242; fold. map.
A useful if somewhat outdated survey of the Turks in Central Asia by a Polish woman anthropologist trained in Britain. Based entirely on library sources; the author did fieldwork in northern Asia.

Dal, Vladimir. Tolkovyi slovar zhivogo velikorusskogo iazyka. (Dictionary of the Spoken Russian Language.) 4th ed. St. Petersburg-Moscow, 1912-1914. 4 vols.
The most compendious Russian dictionary published to date.

Dallin, D.J. and Nikolaevsky, B.I. Forced Labor in Soviet Russia. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. Pp. xv, 331, illus.; maps.
A study of forced labor in the Soviet Union. To be used with caution.

Davies, Raymond Arthur and Steiger, Andrew J. Soviet Asia, democracy*s first line of defense. New York: The Dial Press, 1942. Pp. xiii, 384; maps.

Expressing a pro-Soviet viewpoint, this volume was written at the beginning of World War II. To be used with extreme caution. Some useful data.

De Bode, Baron Clement A. On the Yamud and Goklan Tribes of Turkomania. Journal of the London Ethnol. Society, 1848. Vol. 1, pp. 60-78.

A 19th century British traveller and student of Central Asia has composed an excellent, brief sketch of the Yomud and Goklen divisions of the Turkmens.

Desiat let Kazakhstana. 1920-1930. (Ten Years of Kazakhstan. 1920-1930.) Alma-Ata, 1930. Pp. viii, 343.

A valuable study of Kazakhstan during the first 10 years of Soviet rule. Tendentious but useful.

Dingelstedt, Victor. Le droit coutumier des Kirghizes. (The Customary Law of the Kazakhs.) Revue generale du droit, de la legislation et de la jurisprudence. Vol. 14, 1890.

Dingelstedt was Grodekov's aide in Central Asia, and wrote a version in French of Grodekov's ethnography of the Kazakhs. (See Grodekov.)

Donaldson, D.M. The Shi'ite Religion. London, 1933. Pp. 393.
A scholarly study of a branch of the Islamic religion by a British Islamicist. Shi'ism is the religion of a number of Iranian peoples, above all of the peoples of Iran. Chiefly doctrinal history.

Dulatov, M. Ahmed Baitursunovich Baitursunov (biograficheskii ocherk). (Ahmed Baitursunovich Baitursunov (a biographic study).) Trudy Obshchestva Izucheniia Kirgizskogo Kraia, No. 3, pp. 15-25. Orenburg, 1922.
A biographic sketch of a Kazakh intellectual leader, one of the key figures of the Alash Orda. A rare and invaluable document, written by a Kazakh.

Dvadtsat piat let sovetskogo zdravookhraneniia 1918-1943. See Miterev, G.A., ed.

Dzhusupbekov S. and Kuznetsova, O. Alma-Ata stolitsa Kazakhskoi Sovetskoi Sotsialisticheskoi Respubliki. (Alma-Ata, the Capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.) Alma-Ata, 1939. Pp. 53.
One of a series of slim booklets on the capitals of republics (cf. Chumichev, Stalinabad). Useful, but to be used with caution.

Ecker, Frank A. Transition in Asia: Uzbekistan and the Soviets. Unpublished PhD dissertation. University of Michigan, 1952.
A doctoral dissertation in political science on Uzbekistan during the Soviet period. Contains valuable political and economic data.

Efremov, Filipp. Stranstvovanie. (Travels.)
St. Petersburg, 1794. Pp. 110. New edition: E. Murzaev, ed. Moscow, 1952. Pp. 88.
An invaluable late 18th century source on Central Asia. The author lived and travelled in the area for 9 years. An excellent book of travels.

The Encyclopedia of Islam. 1st ed., 1913-1938. 4 vols.
Derwish. Macdonald, D.B. Vol. 1.
Islam. Arnold, T.W. Vol. 2.
Kharadj. Juynboll, W. Vol. 2.
Kipcak. Barthold, W. Vol. 2.
Milk. Plessner, M. Vol. 3.
Muslim. Wensinck, A.J. Vol. 3.
Sabiya. Strothmann, R. Vol. 4.
Sart. Barthold, W. Vol. 4.
Sunna. Wensinck, A.J. Vol. 4.
Tasawwuf. Massignon, L. Vol. 4.
The Turkish Languages. Samoylovitch, A. Vol. 4.
Ushr. Grohmann, A. Vol. 4.
The Encyclopedia of Islam is an unsurpassed source on the subject, containing virtually complete and often original coverage. Now in second edition.

Entsiklopedicheskii Slovar Granat. (Granat Encyclopedia.) 7th ed. Moscow, c. 1915-1948.
Bukhara. Berg, L. Vol. 7.
Khiva. Iakubovskii, A. Vol. 45.
An excellent encyclopedia in Russian begun during Tsarist times and continued into the Soviet period. Contains valuable articles on Central Asia.

Ertuerk, M.H. Die Koredner in Turkestan. (The Koreans in Turkestan.) Ost-Probleme. Vol. 2, 1950, p. 1579.
A brief report on the Koreans in Turkestan. See next item.

Ertuerk, M.H. Was geht in Turkestan vor? (What is Happening in Turkestan?) Ost-Probleme. Vol. 2, 1950, pp. 1010-1016.
An anti-Soviet writer, refugee, expert on Turkestan. Highly tendentious, and not always factually reliable.

Etherton, Percy Thomas. In the Heart of Asia. Boston, New York, 1926. Pp. xii, 305; fold.; map.
A travel report on Central Asia; superficial but useful.

Eversmann, Eduard Friedrich. Reise von Orenburg nach Buchara. (A Journey from Orenburg to Bukhara.) Berlin, 1823.
A 19th century journey into Central Asia by a German traveller. Interesting and useful.

Fainsod, Merle. How Russia is Ruled. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1953. Pp. xi, 575.
A solid scholarly analysis of the Soviet system of government. The best available in its way.

Fatianov, I.A. Khoziaistvennoe i kulturnoe stroitelstvo Kirgizii. (Economic and Cultural Construction of Kirgizia.) Frunze, 1927.
An informative study of Kirgiz economy and political life in the 1920s from the then-current Soviet viewpoint.

Finsch, Otto. Reise nach West-Sibirien im Jahre 1876. (A Journey to West Siberia in the Year 1876.) Berlin, 1879. Pp. xxiii, 663; illus.; maps.
A journey to West Siberia and Central Asia made by a German explorer. An excellent book of travels, containing important materials.

Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. Washington.
Reports of the Radio Broadcasts from all over the world. Invaluable for current data, especially from the USSR. A list of operating radio stations is published periodically. (Latest issue as of this writing: March 1955.)

Fortes, Meyer. The Structure of Unilineal Descent Groups. American Anthropologist. Vol. 55, Jan.-March, 1953, pp. 17-41.
An important contribution to anthropological theory by a first-rank British social anthropologist. Contains a brief but excellent statement of corporate group theory.

Fox, Ralph Winston. People of the Steppes. Boston, New York, 1925. Pp. viii, 246; ports.; fold. map.
A personal report by an American traveller in Central Asia during the early years of Soviet rule; mildly pro-Soviet.

Freikin, Z.G. Turkmenskaia S.S.R. (The Turkmen SSR.) Moscow, 1954. Pp. 316.
An economic geography of a Soviet republic as a whole. One of the best of its kind, despite the inevitable Sovietese.

Freiman, A.A. Zadachi iranskoi filologii. (The Tasks of Iranian Philology.) Izvestiia Akad. Nauk. Otdel literatury i iazyka. Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 373-386. 1946.
Description of the tasks confronting Iranologists in the Soviet Union. The author is a trained Iranist, but the study is marred by imposition of the Soviet line of the time.

Frye, Richard N. The History of Bukhara. See Narshakhi.

Gabain, Annemarie von. Steppe und Stadt im Leben der ältesten Turken. (Steppe and Town in the Life of the Most Ancient Turks.) Der Islam. Vol. XXIX, No. 1, pp. 30-62. Berlin: W. de Gruyter, 1949.
An excellent study of social and political trends in early Turkic history by a well-known German professor of Turkic philology and history.

Gabain, Annemarie von. Uzbekische Grammatik. (Uzbek Grammar.) Berlin, 1945. Pp. 278.

A most useful grammar of the Uzbek language, rendered the more so by the fact that it is the only complete modern grammar of Uzbek.

Gafurov, Bobodzhan Gafurovich. Istoriia tadzhikskogo naroda v kratkom izlozhenii. (A Brief History of the Tadzhik People.) Institut Istorii Akad. Nauk Tadzh. SSR. 2nd edition. Vol. 1, Moscow, 1952. Pp. 503; illus.

A history of the Tadzhiks done from the Soviet viewpoint by one of the political leaders of Tadzhikistan today.

Gafurov, Bobodzhan Gafurovich, and Prokhorov, N.N. Padenie Bukharskogo emirata. (The Fall of the Bukhara Emirate.) Stalinabad, 1940. Pp. 96; illus.

A study of early history of Tadzhikistan under the Soviets; a useful if tendentious study.

Gafurov, Bobodzhan Gafurovich, and Prokhorov, N.N. Tadzhikskii narod v borbe za svobodu i nezavisimost svoei rodiny. (The Tadzhik People in Their Fight for Freedom and for the Independence of Their Country.) Stalinabad, 1944. Pp. 211.

A short history of Tadzhikistan written during World War II. Plainly slanted, typical of all such non-scholarly Soviet histories. Useful mainly for the study of the then-current line.

Gafurov, Bobodzhan Gafurovich, and Prokhorov, N.N. Materialy po istorii Tadzhikov i Tadzhikistand. (Materials on the History of the Tadzhiks and of Tadzhikistan.) Stalinabad, 1945. Pp. 144.

A tendentious and superficial, but somewhat useful, collection of materials on the history of Tadzhikistan.

Galkin, M.N. Etnograficheskie i istoricheskie materialy po Srednei Azii i Orenburgskomu Kraiu. (Ethnographic and Historic Materials on Central Asia.) St. Petersburg, 1868. Pp. 336; maps.

An excellent source by a 19th century Russian student of Turkmen ethnography. Highly important, the more so since other studies of Turkmens of the 19th century are rare.

Galuzo, P.G. Turkestan-koloniia. (Turkestan - a Colony.) Moscow, 1929. Pp. 164.

A Soviet study of the economy and political life of Turkestan in the Tsarist period. Much useful data, but reflects the Soviet view of the time.

Gaudefroy Demombynes, M. and Platonov, S.F. Le Monde Musulman et Byzantine. (The Moslem and the Byzantine Worlds.) Paris, 1931. Pp. 591.

Two great historians, Gaudefroy Demombynes concerning Islam, and Platonov on medieval Russia. The book is a most important compendium on medieval history of Russia, Turkdom and Islam.

Gavrilov, N.A., Norkin, N.S. and Volkov, V.P. Puti soobshcheniia. (Communications.) In Aziatskaia Rossiia, vol. 2, pp. 475-560.

Study of transport and communications in Central Asia and Siberia as part of the larger work on Aziatskaia Rossiia, which see.

Ghirshman, R. Iran. London: Penguin Books, 1954. Pp. 368.

A brilliant survey of Iranian history by a master. Ghirshman is a French scholar. The book was translated into English, and even though popularly written is reliable, concise and highly readable.

Gibb, H.A.R. The Arab Conquest of Central Asia. The Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. 8. London, 1923. Pp. 102.

A history of the introduction of Islam into Central Asia in the 7th-8th centuries by the Arabic conquerors. An important but dry study.

Gibb, H.A.R. Mohammedanism. London, 1953. Pp. 206.

The title is ill-chosen, since Islam and not Mohammedanism is used by the believers themselves. Nevertheless, an excellent and authoritative survey in brief form of the religion. A British scholar now at Harvard.

Gierke, O. Political Theories of the Middle Ages. F.W. Maitland, transl. Cambridge, 1900. Pp. 257.

A great 19th century German legal scholar and historian, Gierke formulated the theory of corporate groups which has been revived by Maitland. The translation is a further contribution to thought as well as a faithful rendering. Maitland is a great scholar in his own right. The present work is the translation of "Die publicistischen Lehren des Mittelalters," a section of vol. III of Gierke's "Das Deutsche Genossenschaftsrecht" (4 vols., Berlin, 1868-1913).

Goldziher, Ignaz. Vorlesungen uber den Islam. (Lectures on Islam.) Heidelberg, 1925. Pp. 406.

A master in the study of Islamic doctrine. The lectures are a compact statement of his great scholarship.

Goloshchekin, F. Kazakhstan na putiakh sotsialisticheskogo pereustroistva. (Kazakhstan on Her Way towards Socialist Reorganization.) Moscow, 1931. Pp. 247.

Goloshchekin was the Soviet leader of Kazakhstan at the time of the collectivization period. This book is a collection of his speeches and writings explaining Soviet policy regarding collectivization of the Kazakhs.

Golovtsov, A.A. and Nigmatov, Kh. I., eds. Russko-Uigurskii slovar. Uchebnoe posobie dlia uchashchikhsia v-vii klassov uigurskoi shkoly. (Russian-Uigur Dictionary. Teaching Material for Pupils of 5th to 7th Grades at the Uigur School.) Alma-Ata, 1952. Pp. 133.

A short dictionary for the use of school children in Uigurs schools in Kazakhstan. Useful for current Soviet words in Uigur.

Graham, Stephen. Through Russian Central Asia. New York, 1916. Pp. xii, 298; map; illus.

A well-known British author's travels in Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century. Superficial but useful.

Grenard, Fernand. Le Turkestan. (Turkestan.) Mission Scientifique Dutreuil de Rhins. Paris, 1898.

A description by a French geographer and historian of Turkestan, especially Chinese Turkestan, at the turn of the 19th century. Some useful material on Russian Turkestan as well.

Grigorief, V. (Grigorev, V.V.) The Russian Policy Regarding Central Asia. An Historical Sketch. In Schuyler, Eugene, Turkestan, vol. II, pp. 391-415.

A 19th century Russian scholar, expert on Central Asia, expounds the position of the Russian government on the area for an American audience of the time. The report forms a chapter of Schuyler's Turkistan (1876).

Grigorev, V.V. Opisanie khivinskogo khanstva. (Description of the Khiva Khanate.) Zapiski I.R.G.O. Vol. 2, pp. 105-138. St. Petersburg, 1861.

Grigoriev was a great scholar of Central Asian history and languages in the 19th century. Here he has prepared a book of travels containing an excellent description of a little known area in the 1850s.

Grodekov, N.I. Kirgizy i Karakirgizy Syr-Darinskoi Oblasti. (The Kirgiz and Karagirgiz of the Syr-Daria Oblast.) Tashkent, 1889.

Grodekov was one of the military conquerors and early administrators of Russian Central Asia in the 19th century. He was also a great student and has written an unsurpassed study of Kazakh social organization in the form of an analysis of the customary law of the Kazakhs. Also contains material on the Kirgiz.

Gronbeck, Kaare. Der Turkische Sprachbau. (The Structure of the Turkish Language.) Kopenhagen, 1936. Pp. 182.

A Danish philologist specializing in the Turkic languages has written an excellent sketch of the Turkic language group.

Gruliow, Leo, ed. Current Soviet Policies. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1953. Pp. 268.

An American editor has gathered together basic documents pertaining to the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Harmatta, Janos. The Dissolution of the Hun Empire. Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 277-304. 1954.

An analysis of Attila and the Hun empire by a Hungarian scholar. Expresses a viewpoint well within, but a variant of, the then-current Soviet line.

Health Services in Central Asia. Central Asian Review. Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 45-53. London: Central Asian Research Centre, 1955.

Collection of data on health in Central Asia from the local press by the staff of this British journal.

Huart, C. and Delaporte, L. L'Iran Antique. (Ancient Iran.) Paris, 1952. Pp. 528.

A fine history of ancient Iran by two excellent French scholars.

Hudud al-Alam 'The Regions of the World.' Vladimir Fedorovich Minorsky, ed. and transl. Preface by W. Barthold. London, 1937. Pp. xx, 524; illus.; maps.

Minorsky, a Russian scholar in Britain has edited and translated a geography of Asia by an unknown Arab voyager and writer. An invaluable contribution to medieval geography and ethnography. Introduction by great Russian scholar Barthold.

Hudson, Alfred. Kazak Social Structure. Yale
University Publications in Anthropology,
No. 20. 1938. Pp. 109.

An American anthropologist who did a season's field work in Kazakhstan during the mid-1930s. This short monograph on the social structure is unique in that no other trained anthropologist has to date gone over the same ground with the exception of Soviet ethnographers.

Iakovlev, Boris Aleksandrovich. Kontsetratsionnye Lageri SSSR. (Concentration Camps of USSR.) Munich, 1955. Pp. 253; illus.; maps.
A good survey of the forced labor camps of the USSR; certainly the best to date.

Iakubovskii, Aleksandr Iurevich. K voprosu ob etnogeze uzbekskogo naroda. (On the Question of the Ethnic Origin of the Uzbek People.) Tashkent, 1941. Pp. 18.
A contribution to the ethno-genesis of the Uzbeks by a Soviet historian. Useful if tendentious.

Iakunin, A.F. and Kuliev, O.K. Vosstanie 1916 Goda v Srednei Azii. (The Revolt of 1916 in Central Asia.) Voprosy Istorii, 1953. Vol. 3, pp. 33-49.
A Party line interpretation of the uprising in Central Asia during World War I by two Soviet historians.

Ibadullaev. Novye Pravila Orfografii Karakalpakskogo iazyka. (The New Rules of Orthography of the Karakalpak Language.) Leningrad: Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1934. Karakalpakiia, Vol. 2, pp. 215-221.
A contribution to the confused pattern of spelling reforms in Central Asia during the 1930s. Now outmoded recommendations, but interesting for information on the time.

Ibn-Battuta. Travels in Asia and Africa, 1325-54. Transl. and selected by H.A.R. Gibb. E.D. Ross, ed. London, 1929. Pp. vii, 398; maps.

A most important work on medieval travels by an Arab geographer and explorer. Provides insight on history and ethnography of the time. Excellent edition of translation by two well-known British scholars.

Ibn-Fadlans Reisebericht. (Ibn-Fadlan's Travel Report.) Zeki Validi Togan, ed. Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, Sonderband, 1939.

A medieval Arabic book of travels in Central Asia and other parts. An invaluable source for historical, geographic, ethnographic information. Well translated and edited by the Turkic scholar and former political leader.

Iliutko, F. Basmachestvo v Lokoe. (The Basmachi Movement in Lokay.) Moscow-Leningrad, 1929. Pp. 156.

An attack by a Soviet writer on the Basmachi movement; the attack was published in the midst of hostilities against this anti-Bolshevik movement.

(Der) Islam. Strassburg-Berlin, 1910-

A leading German periodical on Islamic affairs. Contains occasional articles on Central Asia.

Istoriia Narodov Uzbekistana. See Trever, K. V. et. al., eds.

Iudakhin, K. K. Nekotorye Osobennosti Karabulakskogo govora. (Some Particularities of the Karabulak Dialect.) In A. E. Schmidt and E. K. Betger, eds. V. V. Bartoldu. Pp. 401-425. Tashkent, 1927.
Notes on an Uzbek dialect. Useful because of scarcity of comparable studies.

Ivanov, Pavel Petrovich. Arkhiv Khivinskikh Khanov XIX veka. (The Archives of the Khans of Khiva of the 19th Century.) Leningrad, 1940. Pp. 287.
Historical essay on archives of the Khiva Khans in the 19th century. Important source materials for the period. Prominent Soviet historian, less tendentious than most.

Ivanov, Pavel Petrovich. Kazakhi i Kokandskoe Khanstvo. (The Kazakhs and the Kokand Khanate.) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Zapiski Instituta Vostokovedeniia. Vol. 7, pp. 92-128. Moscow-Leningrad, 1939.
Useful historical report on the relations between the Kazakhs and the Kokand Khanate in the 19th century by Soviet historian of Central Asia.

Ivanov, Pavel Petrovich. Materialy k izucheniiu istorii Karakalpakov. (Materials for the Study of the History of the Karakalpaks.) In A. E. Fersman, ed., Karakalpakiia, Vol. 2, pp. 178-199. Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1934.

Ivanov, Pavel Petrovich. Ocherk istorii Karakalpakov. (Study in the History of the Karakalpaks.) Sbornik. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Trudy Instituta Vostokovedeniia. Vol. 7, pp. 9-91. Moscow-Leningrad, 1935.

A concise survey of the history of the Karakalpaks, closer to the Party line than most of this historian's output.

Ivanov, Pavel Petrovich. Udelnye zemli Seiid-Mukhammed-Khana Khivinskogo, 1856-1865. (Appanage Land Belonging to Seiid Mukhammed-Khan of Khiva, 1856-1865.) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Zapiski Instituta Vostokovedeniia. Vol. 6, pp. 27-61. Moscow-Leningrad, 1937.

A study of the land tenure system in 19th century Khiva by a prominent Soviet historian.

Ivanov, Pavel Petrovich. Vosstanie kitai-kipchakov v. Bukharskom Khanstve 1821-1825 g.g. (Revolt of the Kitai-Kipchak in the Khanate of Bukhara in 1821-1825.) Moscow-Leningrad, 1937. A. Pp. 131.

A careful study of a 19th century revolt in Central Asia. A Soviet history, tendentious but useful.

Ivanov, Pavel Petrovich. Khoziaistvo Dzhuibarskikh Sheikhov. (The Economy of the Dzhuibar Sheikhs.) Moscow-Leningrad, 1954. Pp. 376.

Collection of primary materials with long introductory essay on the economy of religious oommunity in Central Asia in 17th century. Author is established authority on Central Asian history from Soviet viewpoint.

Izvestiia. Petrograd, 1917-1918; Moscow, 1918-

The official Soviet government newspaper.

Jackson, W.A. Douglas. The Virgin and Idle Lands of Western Siberia and Northern Kazakhstan: a Geographical Appraisal. New York: Geographical Review, Vol. 46, No. 1, 1955. Pp. 1-19.

A good survey of the geography of the virgin lands program of northern Kazakhstan and southern Siberia during 1953-1954, by a geographer.

Jasny, Naum. The Socialized Agriculture of the U.S.S.R.; Plans and Performance. Stanford University Press, 1944. Pp. XV, 827; maps.

The most exhaustive study of the economics of Soviet agriculture to date by a well-established specialist in the field of Soviet economics. An excellent survey.

Jenkinson, Antony. Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia. E.Dehmar Morgan and C.H. Coote, eds. London, 1886. 2 Vols., pp. XV, 176 and 496; illus.; maps.

A 16th century English commercial traveller and explorer; the report covers many parts of the Russian empire of the time and Central Asia. An excellent source.

Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society. London, 1914-

A leading British publication devoted to Central Asia. Occasional articles on Russian (Soviet) Central Asia. Chiefly on Sinkiang, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Iran, etc.

Kamal, Ahmad. Land Without Laughter. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1940. Pp. 346; illus.; maps.

An early refugee from the Bolshevization of Central Asia has written a book of reminiscences and indictment of Bolshevik policies. Quite one-sided but contains some useful data.

Karakalpakiia. Trudy Pervoi Konferentsii po izucheniiu Proizvoditelnykh sil Karakalpakskoi A.S.S.R. (Transactions of the First Conference for the Study of the Productive Capacity of the Karakalpak ASSR.) Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR., 1934. 2 Vols., pp. 249, 272.

A collection of papers on the geology, biology, geography, economy, history, linguistics, culture of Karakalpakia by a group of Soviet specialists in the various fields. Very useful both for data and for the Soviet view on the potential of the region at the time.

Karasaev, K.H. et. al., eds. Russko - Kirgizskii slovar. (Russian - Kirgiz Dictionary.) Moscow: Akad. Nauk SSR. Kirgizskii Filial. Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii, 1944. Pp. 984.

The largest Russo-Kirgiz dictionary to date. See also comment on Abdurakhmanov.

Karibzhanov, F. Perspektivy Razvitiia Selskogo Khoziaistva Kazakhstana. (Prospects for the Agricultural Development of Kazakhstan.) Sotsialisticheskoe Selskoe Khoziaistvo. Moscow, 1955. No. 5, pp. 15-23.

A useful sketch of the prospects in agriculture for Kazakhstan for 1955-1960. A considerable amount of detail.

Karp, B.B. and Suslov, I.E., eds. Sovremennyi ✓ kishlak Srednei Azii. (The Present-day Asia Kishlak (village) of Central Asia.) Izdanie Sredne-Aziatskogo Biruo Tsk Vkp. Tashkent, 1927.

Issue V: Balykchinskaia Volost, Uzbek SSR.
Issue VI: Isfarinskaia Volost, Uzbek SSR.
Issue VII: Aravanskaia Volost, Kirgiz SSR.
Issue VIII: Bystrorechenskaia Volost, Kirgiz SSR.
Issue IX: Chimbaiskaia Volost, Uzbek SSR.
Issue X: Zagornaia Volost, Uzbek SSR.
Issue XI: Karakulskaia Volost, Kirgiz SSR.

A detailed account of 7 districts of Central Asia, 4 in Uzbekistan, 3 in Kirgizia. Highly useful for traditional society and culture immediately prior to collectivization.

Kary-Niiazov, T.N. and Borovkov, A.K., eds. Russko - Uzbekskii slovar. (Russian - Uzbek Dictionary.) Tashkent: Akad. Nauk SSR. Uzbekistanskii Filial, Tashkent. Institut iazyka, literatury i istorii, 1942. Pp. 536.

A small Russo-Uzbek dictionary. Largely concerned with problems of Soviet usage, but generally useful. Superceded by Abdurakhmanov.

Kary-Niiazov, T.N. Ocherki istorii kultury sovetskogo Uzbekistana. (Studies on the History of the Culture of Soviet Uzbekistan.) Moscow, 1955. Pp. 560.

A highly tendentious survey of social, cultural, political, economic life of Uzbekistan under the Soviet rule. Some useful data, but the book in general is more pervaded by the Party line than most similar books.

Kazakhstan. Obshchaia fiziko-geograficheskaia kharakteristika. (Kazakhstan. General Physico-Geographical Characteristics.) Moscow-Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1950. Pp. 492.

A highly detailed study of the physical geography of Kazakhstan. Has the advantages of being large-scale, recent, and burdened with little political preachment.

Kazakhstan. Tsentralnyi Ispolnitelnyi Kommitet. Materialy. Kzyl-Orda, 1928. Pp. 140; illus.

A survey of the political life of Kazakhstan during the first years of Soviet rule. Useful, but tendentious.

Kazakhstanskaia Pravda. Alma-Ata, 1922-

The official Party newspaper for Kazakhstan. Published in Russian. The single most important source for the study of the current scene in Kazakhstan.

Keane, Augustus Henry. Asia; With Ethnological Appendix. London, 1882. Pp. xxxi, 723; illus.; maps.

A good 19th century geography. The ethnographic appendix is a summary of Elisee Reclus on the same subject, Human Geography.

Kerbabaev, Berdy Muradovich. Aisoltan iz strany belogo zolota. (Aisoltan of the Land of White Gold; a Turkmen novel.) Moscow, 1951. Pp. 175.

Concerns a young woman of Turkmenia who wins a prize for cotton-picking. Stylized and unimaginative novel, idealizing Soviet system.

Kerbabaev, Berdy Muradovich. Reshaiushchii shag. (The Decisive Step; a Turkmen novel.) Moscow, 1951. A.Pp. 175.

Deals with the Civil War in Turkmenia, 1917-1920; a doctrinary novel.

Khan, I. V. Peredovoi koreiskii kolkhoz v Kazakhstane. (A Leading Korean Collective Farm in Kazakhstan.) Voprosy Geografii. Moscow, 1952. Pp. 239-260.

A description of the productivity and organization of a Korean kolkhoz south of Lake Balkhash in southeastern Kazakhstan. Much useful information.

Khanykov, Nikolai Vladimirovich. Opisanie Bukharskogo Khanstva. (Description of the Khanate of Bukhara.) St.Petersburg, 1843. Pp. 279, iv; maps.

See following item.

Kharykov, Nikolai. Bokhara, Its Amir and Its
People. Clement DeBode, trans.
London, 1845. Pp.xvi, 316.

Kharykov's Bukhara is a classic of its time, and has been excellently rendered into English by a prominent British specialist on the area. Important data on culture, society, government, history, economics of Bukhara.

Khlopkovodstvo. (Cotton-raising.) No. 1,
Pp. 64; No. 8, Pp. 64. Moscow, 1954.

Numbers of a journal devoted to cotton production.

Khodzhibaev, Abdu-Rakhim. Tadzhikistan. (In
Russian.) Moscow, 1929. Pp. 73; map.

A brief survey of the first decade of Soviet Tadzhikistan. Useful but tendentious.

Kim, M. Vosstanie 1916 goda v Kazakhstane.
(The Revolt of 1916 in Kazakhstan.)
Voprosy Istorii. No. 9, pp. 111-113.
Moscow: Akad. Nauk SSR, Institut Istorii,
1948. (Book Review.)

A review of the uprising in 1916 from the viewpoint of the then-current Party line by a Soviet historian of Central Asia.

Kirgizskii Krai. Rossiia, Vol. 18, 1903.
See Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, ed.

Kisliakov, N.A. Sledy pervobytnogo Kommunizma u gornykh tadzhikov Vakhio-Bolo. (Survivals of Primitive Communism Among the Mountain Tadzhiks of Vakhio-Bolo.) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Trudy Instituta Antropologii, Etnografii i Arkheologii, 1936. Vol. 10. Etnograficheskaia Seriia No. 2. Pp. 159.

One of the few available analyses of the social structure of the Mountain Tadzhiks. By a Soviet ethnographer.

Kisliakov, N.A. Istoriia Karategina, Darvaza i Badakhshana. (The History of Karategin, Darvaz, and Badakhshan.) Materialy po istorii Tadzhikov i Tadzhikistana. Stalinabad, 1945. Pp. 71-113.

An interesting contribution to ethno-history of a little known region by a Soviet ethnographer.

Kisliakov, N.A. Kultura i byt tadzhikskogo kolkhoznogo krestianstva. (Culture and Domestic Life of the Peasants on Tadzhik Collective Farms.) Akad. Nauk SSR. Trudy Instituta Etnografii im. Miklukho-Maklaia, 1954. Pp. 230.

A useful if tendentious ethnography of a collective farm in Tadzhikistan by a Soviet ethnographer.

Klimovich, L. Nasushchnye zadachi sovetskogo literaturovedeniia. (Urgent Tasks of Soviet Literary Science.) Literaturnaia Gazeta, Jan. 12, 1949.

An attack by an official spokesman on anti-regime tendencies in literature among Islamic peoples in the USSR.

Kolarz, Walter. Russia and Her Colonies. London, G. Philip, 1952. Pp. xiv, 334; maps.
A useful survey of the journalistic material on Russia's colonies. Good newspaper coverage.

Kolbin, L.M. Kirgizskaia SSR. (Kirgiz SSR.) Moscow, 1954. Pp. 39.
One of the official brief sketches of the Union republics in pamphlet form. Some useful material; tendentious.

Kommunist. Moscow, July 1954.
The monthly journal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Formerly Bolshevik.

Kommunist Tadzhikistana. Stalinabad, 1929-
The official Party newspaper of Tadzhikistan. In Russian. The single most important source on the current scene in Tadzhikistan.

Konobritskaia, Evgeniia M. Prirodnye bogatstva Kazakhstana. (Natural Resources of Kazakhstan.) Moscow, 1955. Pp. 39.
A brief sketch of the natural resources of Kazakhstan. Useful, but tendentious.

Konstitutsiia Soiuza SSR; Konstitutsii Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik. (Constitution of the Union of SSR and Constitutions of the Soviet Socialist Republics.) Moscow, 1937. Pp. 282.

Korbe, O.A. Kultura i byt kolkhoznogo aula. (The Culture and Mores of the Collective Farm Aul.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia No. 4, 1950. Pp. 67-91.

An ethnographic study of a collective farm in Kazakhstan. Useful, somewhat above the Soviet average for reports of this kind.

Korbe, O.A. and Makhova, E.I. Ekspeditsiia v Kazakhstan. (An Expedition to Kazakhstan.) Kratkie Soobshcheniia Instituta Etnografii, No. 14, 1952. Pp. 39-52.

A brief report, largely on material culture (housing, etc.)

Korzhenevskii, N.L., ed. Tadzhikistan. Sbornik Statei. (Tadzhikistan. A Collection of Articles.) Tashkent, 1925. Pp. 290; map.

A useful collection of articles on the geography, history, ethnography, economy, population, etc., of Tadzhikistan at the beginning of the Soviet period. Good articles by Barthold, Semenov, and others.

Kostenko, L.F. Turkestanskii krai. (The Turkestan Region.) Opyt voenno-statisticheskago obozreniia turkestanskago voennago okruga. 3 Vols. St.Petersburg, 1880.

A classic of the geography, ethnography, history, economy of Central Asia immediately after the Russian conquest in the late 19th century.

Krader, Lawrence. Kinship Systems of the Altaic-speaking Peoples of the Asiatic Steppe. Harvard University Ph.D. Dissertation, 1953.

Kinship systems of the Khalkha Mongols, Ordos Mongols, Buryats, Kalmuks, Kazakhs, and Monguors of the Asiatic steppes. Concentrates on the traditional society.

Krader, Lawrence. The Cultural and Historical Position of the Mongols. Asia Major. N.S., Vol. 3, No. 2, 1953. A.Pp.169-183.

An attempt to place the Mongols in relation to the neighboring Chinese and Turks in historical development.

Krader, Lawrence. Ecology of Central Asian Pastoralism. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology. Vol. 2, No. 4, 1955. Pp. 301-326.

An exposition of the ecology of pastoralism in Turkestan and Mongolia.

Krader, Lawrence. Principles and Structures in the Organization of the Asiatic Steppe Pastoralists. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1955. A. Pp. 67-92.

A contribution to the theory of social Organization.

Krader, Lawrence. Population of Kirgizia. Bureau of Social Science Research. MS. 1955 B.

A report on the demography of Kirgizia under the Soviets.

Krader, Lawrence. A Nativistic Movement in Southern Siberia. American Anthropologist N.S., Vol. 58, No. 3, 1956.

A report on an anti-Russian religious movement among the Altay Mountain Turks in 1905.

Krader, Lawrence and Wayne, Ivor. The Kazakhs. A Background Study for Psychological Warfare. Washington: The George Washington University Human Resources Research Office, 1955. Pp. 154.

A description of the current life in Kazakhstan with some background based on the traditional scene.

Krashnin, V.T., ed. Kulturnoe Stroitelstvo. (Cultural Construction.) Moscow-Leningrad: Tsentralnoe Upravlenie Narodno-Khoziaistvennogo Ucheta Gosplana SSR, 1940. Pp. 268.

A basic Soviet source on Soviet developments in the 1930s in the fields of education, printing, theater, art, libraries, etc.

Kratkii obzor sovetskogo stroitelstva i narodnogo khoziaistva Kirgizii. (A Brief Survey of the Soviet Construction and the National Economy of Kirgizia.) Frunze, 1926. Pp. 31.

A short account of the economy of the newly formed Soviet administration. Some useful data.

Kryltsov, I.I. Publichno-pravovaia storona natsionalnogo razmezhevaniia. (Public Law Aspects of National Delimitation.) Vsia Sredniaia Aziia. Tashkent, 1926. Pp. 11-32.
A discussion of the formation of national minority units in Soviet Russia. Written at the time of formation of the concept. Provides reader with good insight into Soviet thinking at the time.

Kuczinski, Max Hans. Steppe und Mensch. (Steppe and Man.) Leipzig, 1925. Pp. 187.
A German account of travels in Central Asia in the 1920s. Useful, somewhat superficial.

(Das) Kudatku Bilik des Jusuf chass - hadschib aus Balasagun. See Radloff, Wilhelm, ed.

Kulturnoe Stroitelstvo. See Krashnin, V.T., ed.

Kuropatkin, Aleksei Nikolaevich. Zavoevanie Turkmenii. (The Conquest of Turkmenia.) St.Petersburg, 1899. Pp. iii, 224; illus.; maps.
A history of the conquest of Turkmenia by one of the leaders of the Russian cause.

Kushner, Pavel Ivanovich. Gornaia Kirgiziia; sotsiologicheskaia razvedka. (Mountainous Kirgizia; a Sociological Treatise.) Moscow, 1929. Pp. 132; illus.; map.
A highly informative account of Soviet Kirgizia in the 1920s. Good ethnographic, demographic and economic data.

Kyrk Kyz. Sorok devushek; Karakalpakskaia narodnaia poema. See Tarkovskii, Arsenii, ed.

Lansdell, Henry. Russian Central Asia, including Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva and Merv. 2 Vols. London, 1885.
A 19th century British traveller in Central Asia. Much information, but somewhat superficial.

Lattimore, Owen. Pivot of Asia; Sinkiang and the Inner Asian Frontiers of China and Russia. Boston: Little, Brown, 1950. Pp. xii, 288.
A brief survey of Chinese Turkestan. Useful materials. In the appendix an excellent piece by T. G. Winner on Kazakh literature.

Lenin, Vladimir Ilich. Sochineniia. (Works.) Vol. 24. Moscow, 1932. Pp. 889.

Levchine, Alexis de (Levshin). Description des Hordes et des Steppes des Kirghiz - Karaks. (A Description of the Hordes and Steppes of the Kirgiz - Kazakhs.) Paris, 1840. Pp. vi, 514; illus.
An excellent history and ethnographic description of the Kazakhs at the beginning of the 19th century. One of the most important first-hand accounts. Done by a Russian traveller and official.

Lewis, Bernard. The Origins of Ismailism. Cambridge: Heffer and Sons, 1940. Pp. 114.
A highly trained British student of Islam on Ismailism, an important, if minor Islamic sect of Central Asia, more important in Pakistan.

Lias, Godfrey. Kazakh Exodus. London: Evans Brothers Ltd., 1956. Pp. 230.
An account by a British journalist of the flight of a group of Kazakhs from Sinkiang to Kashmir in 1948-1950. The story of this group, now in Turkey is well told. A valuable record.

Literaturnaia Gazeta. Moscow, 1929-
The principal Soviet Russian literary review.

Liudi Solnechnogo Uzbekistana; Ocherki. See Sheverdin, M.I., ed.

Lorimer, Frank. The Population of the Soviet Union: History and Prospects. Geneva, League of Nations, 1946. Pp. xiv, 289.
The only full-scale treatment of Soviet population, done by a leading demographer.

Lorimer, Frank and Goldware, Faye. The Population of Soviet Central Asia. Washington: Bureau of Social Science Research. 1954. 2 Parts.
An analysis of the population dynamics of Kazakhstan by a leading demographer and assistant. (See also previous item.)

Luknitsky, Pavel. Soviet Tajikistan. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1954. Pp. 254.
A book of travels in Tadzhikistan by a Soviet writer, translated into English in Moscow. Some information, but chiefly propaganda.

Maclean, Fitzroy. Eastern Approaches. London: J. Cape, 1949. Pp. 543; illus.; ports.; fold. maps.
A very informative and highly readable account by a British agent of a mission to Central Asia in World War II.

Madzhi, A.E. K istorii feodalnogo Khodzhenta. (On the History of Feudal Khodzhent.) Materialy po istorii Tadzhikov i Tadzhikistana. Pp. 114-140. Stalinabad, 1945.
A brief historical sketch of pre-revolutionary Khodjent (Leninabad) by a Soviet historian.

Maillart, Ella K. Turkestan solo; one woman's expedition from the Tien Shan to the Kizil Kum. John Rodker, transl. London, 1934. Pp. xi, 307; ports.; map.
A Swiss mountain climber's account of a journey in Central Asia. Superficial, but contains some good observations on the local scene.

Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner. Ancient Law. London, 1894. Pp. 415.
A great contribution to legal and social theory. Especially useful in formulations of theory of corporate group.

Maksheev, A.I. Geograficheskie, etnograficheskie i statisticheskie materialy o Turkestanskom Krae. (Geographic, Ethnographic and Statistical Materials on the Turkestan Region.) Zapiski I.R.G.O. Vol. 2, pp. 1-60. St. Petersburg, 1871.
A brief survey of Central Asia by a Russian during the conquest period. Valuable information.

Malinovskii, V. Put razvitiia sovremennoi kazakhskoi prozy. (The Course of Development of Contemporary Kazakh Prose.) Bolshevik Kazakhstana. No. 2, pp. 41-48. 1949.

A short article on Kazakh literature; useful even though tendentious.

Malov, S.E. Karakalpakskii iazyk i ego izuchenie. (The Karakalpak Language and its Study.) Karakalpakia. Trudy pervoi konferentsii po izucheniiu proizuoditelnykh sil Karakalpakskoi ASSR. Vol. 2, pp. 200-207. Leningrad, 1934.

A short characterization of the language problem in Karakalpakia at the time of formation of the new unit. Useful for insight into the problems of those times.

Malov, S.E. Drevnie i novye tiurkskie iazyki. (Old and New Turkic Languages.) Izvestiia Akad. Nauk SSSR. Otdelenie Literatury i Iazyka. Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 135-143. Moscow, 1952.

An outstanding Turkologist presenting a scholarly view of the Turkic languages, rather less imbued with the Party line than most similar writings.

Malov, S.E. Uigurskii iazyk. Teksty, perevody i slovar. (The Uigur Language. Texts, Translations and Dictionary.) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Institut iazykoznaniia. Moscow-Leningrad, 1954. Pp. 203.

A useful grammar of the modern Uigur language which has hitherto received little attention.

Manas; kirgizskii epos. (Manas; Kirgiz epic.) Semen Lipkin et al., transls. Moscow, 1946. Pp. 370; illus.; ports.
A Kirgiz epic in a Sovietized version.

Mandel, William. The Soviet Far East and Central Asia. New York: International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1944. Pp. xviii, 158; maps.
A pro-Soviet slanted book written during World War II.

Materialy po istorii Kazakhskogo naroda. (Materials on the History of the Kazakh people.) Vol. 4. Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1940.
An invaluable collection of source materials on Kazakh history during the 19th century. Many materials not otherwise available.

Materialy po istorii Tadzhikov i Tadzhikistana. See Gafurov, B. and Prokhorov, N., eds.

Materialy po istorii Turkmen i Turkmenii. (Materials on the History of the Turkmens and Turkmenia.) 2 vols. Moscow-Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1938-1940.
A most important collection of source materials on the history of the Turkmens. Contains the translation and publication of the manuscripts of Munis and Agakhi, 18th-19th century records of a little known period of Turkmen history.

Medynskii, Evgenii Nikolaevich. Narodnoe Obrazovanie v SSSR. (Mass Education in the USSR.) Noscow, 1952. Pp. 258.
A general survey. Much useful material. The author is a Soviet authority on education.

Meisel, James H. and Kozera, Edward S. Materials for the Study of the Soviet System. Ann Arbor, Mich.: The George Wahr Publishing Co., 1950. Pp. 495.
Good and useful collection of materials on political science study of the USSR. Source materials.

Menges, Karl Heinrich. Qaraqalpaq Grammar. Leora P. Cunningham, transl. Part 1: Phonology. New York: King's Crown Press, 1947. Pp. 110.
The sole available English grammar of this language, made on the basis of materials collected by the author in Karakalpakia. Valuable materials.

Meyendorff, Georges. Voyage d'Orenburg a Boukhara. (Journey from Orenburg to Bukhara.) Paris, 1826. Pp. xii, 508; illus.
An early 19th century account of the Kazakhs and the Uzbeks. One of the most important sources for the period.

Michael, L. Cotton Growing in the Soviet Union. Foreign Agriculture. Vol. 2, No. 8. Washington, 1938.
A careful agronomical survey of the problems of cotton growing in Central Asia, still highly useful if somewhat dated.

Michell, J. and R., eds. The Russians in Central Asia. London, 1865.
A collection of 19th century records of the Russian advance into Central Asia, done by two British editors.

Miterev, G.A., ed. Dvadtsat piat let sovetskogo zdravookhraneniia. 1918-1943. (Twenty-Five Years of Soviet Public Health. 1918-1943.) Moscow, Narkomzdrav SSSR. Moscow, 1944. Pp. 295.
A valuable, if tendentious, compendium of information of public health in the Soviet Union from 1918 to 1943. Contains a wealth of quantitative data.

Moser, Henri. A travers l'Asie Centrale. (Across Central Asia.) Paris, 1885. Pp. xi, 463; illus.; ports.; fold. map.
An excellent French book of travels through Central Asia in the 19th century.

Mukanov, Sabit. Kazakhskaia literatura XIX veka. (Kazakh Literature of the 19th Century.) In Sobolev, Leonid Sergeevich, ed., Pesni stepei, pp. 215-222. Moscow, 1940.
A short, Party-line article about Kazakh literature in the 19th century. Some useful data in it, however.

Mukanov, Sabit. Sulushash. (In Kazakh.) (Sulushash.) Moscow, 1949. Pp. 85.
A long narrative poem in Kazakh which first appeared at the beginning of the 1930s.

Mukanov, Sabit. Botagoz. (Botagoz. A Kazakh novel.) Moscow, 1949 a. Pp. 459.
Appeared in Kazakh under title, "Mysterious Banner." Heroine of the Civil War in Kazakhstan (circa 1920) is the theme. A doctrinaire novel.

Mukanov, Sabit. Moi mekteby. (My Schooling.) Pesni Kazakhskikh Stepei, pp. 67-135. Moscow-Leningrad, 1951.
Memoirs of a prominent Kazakh Soviet writer. Soviet oriented, but nevertheless highly useful. See Aini above.

Mukanov, Sabit. Syr-Daria. (Syr-Darya; a novel.) (Russian translation from Kazakh.) Moscow, 1953. Pp. 606.
A novel about canal construction at the end of the 1930s in Kazakhstan; action extends into World War II. Follows scheme laid down by the Party for novels.

Muraviev, M.N. (Mouraviev, M.N.) Voyage en Turcomanie et a Khiva. (Journey to Turkmenia and Khiva.) Paris, 1823. Pp. 398; map.
A Russian traveller in Turkmenia and Khiva at the beginning of the 19th century. One of the most important sources for the period that we have.

Mustafin, Gabiden. Millioner. (The Millionaire. A Kazakh novel.) Moscow, 1949. Pp. 199.
A novel about a rich collective farm (million-ruble income) in the post-war period. Doctrinaire and stylized.

Nadzhip, E.M. Uigurskii iazyk. (The Uigur Language.) Moscow, 1954. Pp. 190.
A descriptive grammar of the Uigur language; good for the modern language.

Nalivkin, Vladimir Petrovich. Ocherk byta zhenshchiny osedlago tuzemnago naseleniia Fergany. (Description of the Life of a Woman of the Settled Native Population of Fergana.) Kazan, 1886. Pp. 244.
An excellent description of women's life among the agricultural Islamic peoples of 19th century Fergana.

Nalivkin, Vladimir Petrovich. Histoire du Khanat de Khokand. (History of the Khanate of Kokand.) August Dozow, transl. Paris, 1889. Pp. 272.
A 19th century work by the Russian scholar and official; invaluable source on Khokand.

Narkomzdrav SSSR. Moscow, 1944. See Miterev, G.A., ed.

Narodnoe Khoziaistvo SSSR. Statisticheskii Sbornik. (National Economy of the USSR. Statistical Collection.) Moscow, 1956. Pp. 262.
The most recent survey of the Soviet economy; valuable up-to-date information on economy, demography, and related fields. Much fewer data than previous surveys from USSR. Last of its kind appeared in 1930s. See Sotsialisticheskoe Stroitelstvo 1936.

al-Narshakhi, Muhammed ibn-Jafar. The History of Bukhara. Richard N. Frye, transl. Cambridge, Mass.: The Mediaeval Academy of America, 1954. Pp. 178.
A translation with notes of the medieval Arabic source on Burkhara. Useful.

Nasilov, V.M. Grammatika Uigurskogo iazyka. (A Grammar of the Uigur Language.) Moskovskii institut vostokovedeniia. Moscow, 1940. Pp. 151.
A grammar of modern Uigur, somewhat briefer than Nadzhip's and Malov's.

Nyberg, H.S. Die Religionen des Alten Iran. (The Religions of Ancient Iran.) Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft, vol. 43. Berlin, 1938. Pp. 506.
A monumental study of the religions of ancient Iran by a Swedish expert. Perhaps the most compendious to date. Well adapted to comparative ethnological use.

Obshchestvo Izucheniia Kazakhstana. Trudy. (Works.) Vols. 1-10. Chkalov (Orenburg). 1921-29. Illus.; fold. maps.
A series of volumes on the history, economy, geology, biology, ethnology, etc., of Kazakhstan. Useful for its time, now discontinued.

Oldenburg, S.F. and Rudenko, S.I., eds. Obiasnitelnaia zapiska k etnograficheskoi karte Sibiri. (Explanatory Note to the Ethnographic Map of Siberia.) Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1929. Pp. 104.
A highly useful survey of the peoples of Asiatic Russia by two Soviet anthropologists. Somewhat dated, but good for background material.

Omarov, I. Uchenaia deiatelnost A.B. Baitursunova. (A.B. Baitursunov's Scientific Activity.) Trudy Obschestva Izucheniia Kirgizskogo Kraia, No. 3, pp. 7-14. Orenburg, 1922.
A brief sketch of the life and works of a Kazakh political leader, one of the founders of the Alash Orda, later a Bolshevik; useful for insight into political and intellectual movements of the time.

O nekotorykh voprosakh istorii narodov grednei Azii. (On Some Questions of History of the Peoples of Central Asia.) Voprosy Istorii. No. 4, p. 10. 1951.
The editorial board of the leading Soviet journal of history lays down the Party line on the history of Central Asia. Now somewhat outdated by later changes.

L'Orange, Hans Peter. Studies on the Iconography of Cosmic Kingship in the Ancient World. Series: Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, Oslo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1953. Pp. 205.
An art historian on the symbols of kingship in ancient Persia, Byzantium, etc. Somewhat fantastical, but interesting.

Oriente Moderno. Vol. 22, 1942; vol. 29, 1949; vol. 31, 1950. Rome: Instituto per l'Oriente.
An Italian journal devoted to oriental questions; occasional notes on modern Soviet Central Asia.

Oshanin, Lev Vasilevich. Iranskie plemena zapadnogo Pamira. (The Iranian Tribes of Western Pamirs.) Tashkent, 1937. Pp. 235; illus.; maps.
A physical anthropological study of the Mountain Tadzhiks; some useful ethnographic material as well.

Ostroumov, Nikolai Petrovich. Sarty. Etnograficheskie Materialy. (The Sarts. Ethnographic Materials.) 3 vols. Tashkent, 1890-95.
A somewhat chaotic collection of materials on the proverbs, tales, poetry, and other folklore of the sedentary Uzbeks. The author taught in Central Asia.

Pankov, A.V. Naselenie Tadzhikistana. (Population of Tadzhikistan.) In N.L. Korzhenevskii, ed. Tadzhikistan. Sbornik Statei. Pp. 81-92. Tashkent, 1925.
An early Soviet survey of the peoples of Tadzhikistan; some useful information.

Pankov, A.V. K istorii torgovli srednei Azii s Rossiei, 16-17 vv. (On the History of Trade between Central Asia and Russia in the 16th-17th centuries.) In A.E. Schmidt and E.K. Betger, eds. V.V. Bartoldu. Pp. 20-47. Tashkent, 1927.
A good collection of materials on early trade between Russia and Central Asia by a Soviet historian.

Pantusov, N. Taranchiiskie Bakshi. (The Taranchi Bakshi.) Izvestiia Turkestanskago Otdela I.R.G.O. Vol. 6, pp. 38-88. Tashkent, 1907.

Materials on the religion of an Islamic farming people now part of the Uigurs. Non-Islamic elements in their religion.

Pasynkov, Lev Pavlovich. Tugelbai Sydykbekov. (Tugelbai Sydykbekov.) Sovetskaia Literatura. No. 10, 1954. Pp. 167-170.

A Soviet literary critic interpreting the work of a modern Kirgiz writer from the viewpoint of the Party line.

Pelliot, Paul. Notes sur l'Histoire de la Horde d'Or. (Notes on the History of the Golden Horde.) Paris: Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1950. Pp. 292.

One of the great old orientalists on obscure elements in the medieval history of Central Asia.

Pesni stepei. See Sobolev, Leonid Sergeevich, ed.

Planovoe Khoziaistvo. (Planned Economy.) Moscow, 1923-

A key Soviet journal on economic problems of the USSR. Occasional articles on Central Asia.

Pobedy Sotsialisticheskogo Khdziaistva. (Victories of the Socialist Economy.) Moscow, 1939. Pp. 159.

Collections of materials on the Soviet economy immediately before World War II. Laudatory, but of some utility for information contained pertaining to Central Asia.

Poddubnyi, N.P. Naselenie Aziatskoi Rossii. Etnograficheskii ocherk. (Population of Asiatic Russia. An Ethnographic Study.) Aziatskaia Rossiia. Vol. 1, pp. 93-178 St. Petersburg: Pereselencheskoe Upravlenie, 1914.

A survey of the peoples of Siberia and Central Asia before World War I. Invaluable collection of data. See item "Aziatskaia Rossiia."

Poiarkov, F. Iz oblasti kirgizskikh verovanii. (Some Kirgiz Beliefs.) Etnograficheskoe Obozrenie. No. 4, 1891, pp. 21-43.

Kirgiz folk religion; especially important for non-Islamic elements. By a Russian pre-revolutionary ethnographer.

Polivanov, Evgenii Dmitrievich. O proiskhozhdenii nazvaniia Tashkenta. (On the Origin of the Name "Tashkent.") In A.E. Shmidt and E.K. Betger, eds. V.V. Bartoldu. Pp. 395-400. Tashkent, 1927.

A brief note by a Soviet Turkologist; see a also following item.

Polivanov, Evgenii Dmitrievich. Obraztsy neiranizovannykh govorov uzbekskogo iazyka. (Specimens of the Non-Iranized Dialects of the Uzbek Language.) Izdatelstvo Akad. Nauk SSSR, pp. 511-537. 1929.

A highly useful survey of non-Iranized Uzbek dialects by an outstanding Soviet Turkologist and orientalist, purged during the 1930s.

Posevnye Ploshchadi SSSR. (Sown area of the USSR.) Moscow, 1939. Pp. 116.
A useful survey despite the self-laudatory presentation; some material on Central Asian agriculture.

Poslavskii, Iu. I. Ekonomicheskii ocherk Tadzhikistana. (An Economic Survey of Tadzhikistan.) In N.L. Korzhenevskii, ed. Tadzhikistan. Sbornik Statei. Pp. 179-244. Tashkent, 1925.
A good account of the economy of Tadzhikistan before collectivization.

Poslavskii, Iu. I. Selskoe khoziaistvo. (Agriculture.) In Vsia Sredniia Aziia. Pp. 117-151. Tashkent, 1926.
A useful survey of agriculture throughout Central Asia during the Soviet period prior to collectivization.

Pravda. Moscow, 1917-
The official Communist Party newspaper. Occasional materials on Central Asia.

Pravda Vostoka. Tashkent, 1925-
The official Party newspaper of the Uzbek SSR. Perhaps the single most important source for the study of the modern scene in Uzbekistan.

Proben der Volkslitteratur der Turkischen Stamme. See Radloff, Wilhelm (Radlov, Vasilii Vasilevich), ed.

Promptov, Iu. V tsentre aziatskogo materika. (In the Center of the Asian Continent.) Moscow, 1950. Pp. 125.
A Soviet book of travels in the Pamirs and related regions of Central Asia.

Pronchenkov, Ivan Mikhailovich. Alma-Ata - stolitsa sovetskogo Kazakhstana. (Alma-Ata, the Capital of Soviet Kazakhstan.) Alma-Ata, 1955. Pp. 100.
One of a series of survey booklets on the capitals of the Union republics by a Soviet writer. Some useful information, despite tendentious presentation.

Radio. Moscow, 1955. No. 4.
Official journal on radio of the Soviet Union.

Radloff, Wilhelm (Radlov, Vasilii Vasilevich), ed. and transl. Proben der Volkslitteratur der turkischen Stamme. (Specimens of the Folk Literature of the Turkish Tribes.) St. Petersburg, 1866-1907. 10 vols.
One of the great 19th century Turkological collections. Unsurpassed to this day for materials on the poetry, tales, vocabulary and other matters of the Turkic peoples, especially of Central Asia.

Radloff, Wilhelm (Radlov, Vasilii Vasilevich), ed. Das Kudatku Bilik des Jusuf chasshadschib aus Balasagun. (The Kutadgu Bilik of Yusuf Khass-Hajib of Balasagum.) 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1891-1910.
An early edition of the important Uigur source. Now outdated, but the introduction is quite useful for a historical and political sketch of medieval Turkic history.

Radloff, Wilhelm (Radlov, Vasilii Vasilevich). Aus Sibirien. Lose Blatter aus meinem Tagebuche. (From Siberia. Loose Pages from My Diary.) 2 vols. Leipzig, 1893. Pp. 534, 486; illus.

An outstanding student of Central Asia reports his travels and studies in an informal manner. His insightful and keen observations make this one of the most important sources for Siberia and Central Asia at the end of the 19th century.

Radloff, Wilhelm (Radlov, Vasilii Vasilevich). Die Altturkischen Inschriften der Mongolei. (The Old Turkish Inscriptions in Mongolia.) Neue Folge. St. Petersburg, 1897.

A series on the Orkhon and Yenisei inscriptions (6th-8th century Turkic history). Now outdated, but contains much interesting material, including articles by Friedrich Hirth and Wilhelm Barthold.

Radloff, Wilhelm (Radlov, Vasilii Vasilevich). Observations sur les Kirghiz. (Remarks on the Kirgiz.) Journal Asiatique. Pp. 309-328. Paris, 1883.

Important, short ethnographic article on the Kirgiz by a master. A primary source for ethnic divisions.

Rakhimbaev, Abdulla Rakhim. Tadzhikistan. Moscow, 1936. Pp. 118; illus.; maps.

A brief survey of Soviet Tadzhikistan in the 1930s. Tendentious but useful.

Räsänen, Martti. Contributions au classement des langues Turques. (Contributions to the Classification of the Turkic Languages.) Rocznik Orientalistyczny. Vol. 17, 1951-1952. Krakow, 1953.

An attempt at classification of the Turkic languages by a Finnish scholar. The author is a leading Turkologist; however, the subject is still under discussion.

Rashidov, G. Obrazovanie Turkestanskoi Sovetskoi avtonomii. (Formation of Soviet Autonomy in Turkestan.) Trudy muzeia istorii Uzbekskoi SSR. 1954, 2nd issue, pp. 3-21. Tashkent: Akad. Nauk Uz.SSR.

An Uzbek on the subject of the Sovietization of Turkestan; tendentious but useful.

Revue du Monde Musulman. Superceded by Revue des Etudes Islamiques. Paris, 1927-

A leading French review on Islamic affairs. Occasional articles on Central Asia.

Revue generale du droit, de la législation et de la jurisprudence. See Dingelstedt.

Riazanov, A.F. Sorok let borby za natsionalnuiu nezavisimost kazakhskogo naroda. 1797-1838. (Forty Years of Struggle of the Kazakh People for National Independence. 1797-1838.) Obshchestvo Izucheniia Kazakstana. Trudy. Vol. 7, part 2. Kzyl-Orda, 1926. Pp. 298.

An important contribution to the history of the Kazakhs at the beginning of the 19th century, despite exposition in keeping with then-current Party viewpoint. Much important information.

Riazantsev, S.N. Kirgiziia. (Kirgizia.) 1st ed. Moscow, 1946. Pp. 191; tables; illus.; maps. 2nd ed. Moscow, 1951. Pp. 250; tables; illus.; maps.

A geographic, historic, political and economic description; the 1st edition is more useful because the second suppresses data found in the first, along lines of later Party views. Contains nevertheless many useful data; one of the best republic descriptions of its kind.

Riazantsev, S.N. Frunze, stolitsa Kirgizskoi SSR. (Frunze, the Capital of the Kirgiz SSR.) Moscow, 1950. Pp. 46; illus.

One of a series of descriptions of republic capitals; useful data despite propagandistic style.

Rossiia. Vseobshchaia perepis naseleniia 1897. (Russia. General Population Census of 1897.) Obshchii svod. Vol. 1, pp. 378. Vol. 2, pp. 482. St. Petersburg, 1905.

The 1897 census was the one great census of Tsarist Russia. The two volumes published in 1905 comprise a summary of the findings of that census. A most important work.

Rychkov, P.I. Istoriia Orenburgskaia (1730-1750.) (History of Orenburg. 1730-1750.) Orenburg, 1896. Pp. 93.

Rychkov, a mid-18th century official in Central Asia wrote invaluable descriptions. The present volume first appeared as articles in 1759. A most important source. (See also next item.)

Rychkov, Petr Ivanovich. Topografiia Orenburgskaia, to est: obstoiatelnoe opisanie Orenburgskoi gubernii. (Topography of Orenburg: A Comprehensive Description of the Orenburg Guberniya.) 2 vols in 1. St. Petersburg, 1762. Vol 1, pp. 331.
One of the outstanding descriptions of the steppe lands; invaluable for its time, and still eminently useful.

Ryskulov, Turar Ryskulovich. Kirgizstan. (Kirgizia.) 2nd edition. Moscow, 1935. Pp. 188; illus.; map.
A brief description of Kirgizia by a Soviet specialist of the time; now somewhat outmoded by shifts in Soviet viewpoint, but still useful.

Saakian, A. Dvadtsat piat let Turkmenskoi SSR. (Twenty-Five Years of the Turkmen SSR.) Ashkhabad, 1950. Pp. 44.
A useful survey of Turkmenia for the period 1925-1950; presents Soviet view, but contains much information.

Sabitov, N. Etnograficheskaia ekspeditsia v Merkenskii Raion Dzhambulskoi Oblasti. (Ethnographic Expedition to the Merken Rayon of the Dzhambul Oblast.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1953. No. 3, pp. 196-200.
A short ethnographic sketch of a southern Kazakh area by a Kazakh Soviet ethnographer. Disputes with Korbe on rate of change of Kazakh culture. Not as useful as Korbe; more tendentious.

Samatov, M.S., ed. Sotsialisticheskoe Stroitelstvo Kazakhskoi ASSR. (Socialist Construction, Kazakh ASSR.) Moscow-Alma-Ata, 1936. Pp. xci, 411.

A highly detailed and essential collection of quantitative and qualitative data on Kazakhstan. Invaluable.

Sauranbaev, N.T., ed. Russko-Kazakhskii slovar. (Russian-Kazakh Dictionary.) Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut iazyka i literatury. Moscow, 1954. Pp. 935.

Russian-Kazakh dictionary. Perhaps the most compendious to date. See comment on Abdurakhmanov dictionary.

Sazonova, M.V. K etnografii Uzbekov iuzhnogo Khorezma. (On the Ethnography of the Uzbeks of Southern Khorezm.) In S.P. Tolstov and T.A. Zhdanko, eds. Arkheologicheskie i Etnograficheskie Raboty Khorezmskoi Ekspeditsii 1945-1948. Pp. 247-319. Moscow, 1952.

An ethnographic account of a modern Soviet Uzbek community; heavy on material culture; some data on cultural change.

Schultz, Arved von. Landeskundliche Forschungen im Pamir. (Geographic Explorations in the Pamirs.) Hamburg, 1916. Pp. x, 231; illus.

An important, if somewhat outdated, work by an outstanding German geologist.

Schuyler, Eugene. Turkestan. Notes on a Journey in Russian Turkestan. 2 vols. New York, 1876.

One of the most important works on 19th century Central Asia; by an outstanding American scholar, diplomat and traveller.

Schwarz, Franz von. Turkestan, die Wiege der indogermanischen Volker. (Turkestan, the Cradle of the Indo-European Peoples.) Freiburg, 1900. Pp. xx, 606; illus.

A most important work on the peoples of Central Asia by an astronomer who spent 15 years in the region. An invaluable source.

Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, V.P., ed. Rossiia. Polnoe geograficheskoe opisanie. (Russia. Complete Geographical Description.) St. Petersburg, 1899-1914.

Kirgizskii Krai. Vol. 18, 1903.
Turkestanskii Krai. Vol. 19, 1913.

This is a series of volumes on the ethnography, geography, history, population, and economy of the various parts of the Russian empire at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. The last two volumes concern Central Asia. An invaluable source by a group of authorities.

Serbarinov, Gr. Isiatai Taimanov. Ocherk narodnogo dvizheniia v Bukeevskoi Orde v 1837-38 gg. (Isatay Taimanov. A Study of a People's Movement in the Bukei Horde in 1837-1838.) Obshchestvo Izucheniia Kirgizskogo Kraia. Trudy. Orenburg, 1924. Vol. 2, part 2, pp. 20.

A brief study of a Kazakh revolt against the Russian conquest. Presented in terms of Soviet doctrine, but useful data.

Seton-Watson, Hugh. From Lenin to Malenkov. New York, 1954.

Contains a short survey of Soviet nationality policy in Central Asia. The author is a British specialist in Soviet and East European affairs.

Sharov, N.A. and Gurevich, G.E. V pavilione Kazakhskoi SSR na Vsesoiuznoi Selsko-Khoziaistvennoi Vystavke. (In the Pavilion of the Kazakh SSR at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition.) Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiia, No. 8, pp. 30-34. Moscow, 1954.

A glorification of Kazakhstan's agriculture; but some useful data.

Shehidi, Burhan. Uighurca-Khansuca-Rusca Lughat. (Uigur-Chinese-Russian Dictionary.) Pek Peking, 1953. Pp. 827.

An Uigur-Chinese dictionary to which Russian has been added; useful for modern language. The most complete of its kind.

Shestakov, Andrei Vasilevich. Vosstanie v srednei Azii v 1916 g. (The Revolt of 1916 in Central Asia.) Istorik Marksist. 1926. Pp. 84-114.

A study of the revolt of the native peoples of Central Asia. Written from the viewpoint of the then-current Soviet doctrine which has since changed; nevertheless, useful information in it.

Sheverdin, M.I., ed. Liudi solnechnogo Uzbekistana. (The People of Sunny Uzbekistan.) Tashkent, 1951. Pp. 186.

A travelogue of Uzbekistan presenting an idealized picture of life under the Soviets. Some information, chiefly propaganda.

Shishkin, V.A. Goroda Uzbekistana (Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent). (The Cities of Uzbekistan (Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent).) Akad. Nauk SSSR, Uzbekist. filial. Tashkent, 1943. Pp. 35; illus.

A short sketch of the history of cities of Uzbekistan; interesting background data. By a Soviet historian-archaeologist.

Shmidt, I. and Betger, E.K., eds. V.V. Bartoldu. (For V.V. Bartold.) Tashkent, 1927.

Valuable collection of articles presented in honor of Barthold. Contributions in history, ethnography, linguistics, archaeology. The most important articles are indexed under the names of their authors.

Shoinbaev, T. Zh. Vosstanie Syr-Darinskikh kazakhov pod rukovodstvom batyra Dzhankhozhi Nurmukhameda, 1856-57 gg. (The Revolt of the Syr-Daria Kazakhs under the Leadership of Catyr Dzhankhozhi Nurmuhamed in 1856-57.) Alma-Ata, 1949. Pp. 105; map.
A description of the revolt of Kazakhs against the Russians in the 1850s, by a Kazakh Soviet historian. Most interesting for insight into the Kazakh view.

Skosyrev, Petr Georgievich. Turkmenskaia literatura; ocherk razvitiia. (Turkmen Literature; A Study of Its Development.) Moscow, 1945. Pp. 153.
A short survey of the development of Turkmen literature. Useful despite presentation according to prescribed doctrine.

Skosyrev, Petr Georgevich. Turkmenistan. 1st ed. Moscow, 1948. Pp. 276; illus.; maps. 2nd ed. Moscow, 1955. Pp. 293; illus.; maps.
A republic description of well-known type - laudatory, propagandistic. The first edition contains a statistical appendix suppressed in the second.

Skrine, Clarmont Percival and Ross, Edward Denison. The Heart of Asia. London, 1899. Pp. 444.
An excellent history of Central Asia down to the end of the 19th century; by two British orientalists and historians. Especially useful for the period of the Russian conquest.

Smirnova, N.W. Kazakhskie pevtsy 18 veka - Akyny i Zhirau. (Kazakh Minstrels of the 18th Century - Akyny and Zhirau.) Kratkie Soobshcheniia Instituta Vostokovedeniia. No. IV, pp. 39-44. Moscow, 1952.

A short account of Kazakh artists of the pre-Russian period.

Sobolev, L.N. Geograficheskie i statisticheskie svedeniia o Zerafshanskom okruge. (Geographic and Statistic Information on the Zerafshan Okrug.) Zapiski I.R.G.O. Vol. 4, pp. 163-721. St. Petersburg, 1874.

A 19th century account of the population, economy, etc., of the newly won territories by a Russian. Excellent for tax and tenure system. One of the best studies of its kind.

Sobolev, Leonid Sergeevich, ed. Pesni stepei. (Songs of the Steppe.) Moscow, 1940. Pp. 587.

A useful collection of Kazakh literature, both folk literature and written. Partly pre-revolutionary, partly Soviet, but all selected from the Soviet standard which was current at the time.

Sokol, Edward Dennis. The Revolt of 1916 in Russian Central Asia. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1954. Pp. 188; map.

A description of the 1916 revolt in Central Asia against the Russians. By an American student of the subject. Good account.

Sotsialisticheskoe Stroitelstvo Kazakhskoi ASSR. See Samatov, M.S., ed.

Sotsialisticheskoe Zemledelie. Moscow. 1946, Feb. 3.
Soviet journal devoted to agriculture.

Soviet Literature. Monthly; illus. Moscow,
S 1932- In English.
A literary journal appearing monthly; contains considerable material on literature in Central Asia, both original productions and criticisms. Together with Literaturnaia Gazeta, highly useful for knowledge of current developments in Soviet literature.

Sovetskaia Etnografiia. (Soviet Ethnography.) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Moscow, 1931- Quarterly. Illus.; ports.; maps.
The standard Soviet periodical on various fields of anthropology.

Sovetskaia Kirgiziia. Frunze, 1925-
The official newspaper of the Communist Party of Kirgizia. Perhaps the single most important source for the study of Kirgizia.

Sovremennyi Kishlak. See Karp, B.B. and Suslov, I.E., eds.

Spravochnik propagandista i agitatora. (Handbook for the Propagandist and Agitator.) M. Lebedeva, ed. Moscow, 1955. Pp. 371; illus.
A standard Soviet guide for the propagandist and agitator. Most useful.

Spuler, Bertold. Der Verlauf der Islamisierung Persiens. Eine Skizze. (The Course of Islamisation of Persia. A sketch.) Der Islam, pp. 63-76. Berlin: W. de Gruyter, 1949.
A contribution to the religious history of Iran and Central Asia by a well-known German authority.

Spuler, Bertold. Die Wolga-Tataren und Bashkiren unter russischer Herrschaft. (The Volga-Tatars and the Bashkirs under Russian Rule.) Der Islam, pp. 142-216. Berlin: W. de Gruyter, 1949 a.
A good account of the fate of two Turkic peoples under the Tsarist and Soviet regimes.

Spuler, Bertold. Die Lage der Muslime in Russland seit 1942. (The Position of the Moslems in Russia since 1942.) Der Islam. Vol. 29, No. 3, 1950. Pp. 296-300.
A condensed account of the most recent developments in the situation of the Moslems in the Soviet Union. Valuable materials.

Sredneaziatskii etnograficheskii sbornik. (Central Asian Ethnographic Collection.) Akad. Nauk SSR. Trudy Instituta Etnografii. N.s., Vol. 21. Moscow, 1954. Pp. 412.
A collection devoted chiefly to Turkmen ethnography. See Vasileva and Vinnikov (1954) below.

uleimenov, B.S., ed. Vosstanie 1916 g. v Kazakhstane. (The Revolt of 1916 in Kazakhstan.) Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. Alma-Ata, 1947. Pp. 251.
Source materials on the revolt in Kazakhstan. Somewhat tendentious selection of materials.

Sulkevich, Semen Izrailevich. Territoriia i naselenie SSSR. (Territory and Population of the USSR.) Moscow, 1940. Pp. 71.
Contains virtually all the materials on population made known from the 1939 census. Invaluable, therefore. Carefully edited by Soviet authorities as to what should be made known.

Suslov, S.P. Fizicheskaia geografiia SSSR. (Physical geography of the USSR, The Asiatic Part.) 2nd edition. Moscow, 1954. Pp. 710.
An excellent and detailed geography of Central Asia and Siberia. 2nd edition expanded over 1st. One of the most valuable sources of its kind.

Sydykbekov, Tugelbai. Liudi nashikh dnei. (People of Our Time; a Kirgiz novel.) K. Gorbunov, transl. from Kirgiz. Moscow, 1951. Pp. 365.
Story of a Kirgiz collective farm in World War II. Won a Stalin prize 3rd class for literature. Follows the prescribed scheme for novels.

SSSR. Administrativno-territorialnoe delenie soiuznykh respublik. (USSR. Administrative and Territorial Division of the Union Republics.) Moscow.
1st ed. 1924. Pp. 71.
2nd ed. 1925. Pp. 360.
3rd ed. 1941. Pp. 436.
5th ed. 1947. Pp. 487.
6th ed. 1949. Pp. 483.
8th ed. 1954. Pp. 482.

The basic source on the administration and political units of the Soviet Union.

Staehlin, Karl. Russisch-Turkestan, gestern und heute. (Russian Turkestan, Yesterda and Today.) Konigsberg-Berlin, 1935. Pp x, 56; fold. map.

A German view of Soviet Central Asia during the 1930s; by an eminent historian. Somewhat superficial but useful.

Steber, Charles. L'Asie centrale sovietique e le Kazakhstan. (Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan.) Paris, 1939. Pp. 301; maps

A French study; somewhat pro-Soviet. Some useful data.

Stepanov, Petr Nikolaevich. Geografiia promys lennosti SSR. (Geography of Industry in the Soviet Union.) 1st ed. Moscow, 195 Pp. 222; maps. 2nd ed. Moscow, 1955. P 288; maps.

A good and useful economic geography, with little laudatory and doctrinaire vergiag

Tadzhikistan. Sbornik statei. See Korzhenevskii, N.L., ed.

Tarkovskii, Arsenii, ed. Kyrk Kyz. Sorok devushek; karakalpakskaia narodnaia poema. (Kyrk Kyz. Forty Maidens; a Karakalpak Folk Poem.) Moscow, 1951. Pp. 377.
A Sovietized version of the Karakalpak epic.

Tazhiev, I.T. and Krupko, P.N. Kazakhskaia SSR. (Kazakh SSR.) Moscow, 1947. Pp. 98; map.
A survey of Kazakhstan immediately after World War II. Useful data despite Party line.

Thiel, Erich. Verkehrsgeographie von Russisch-Asien. (The Geography of Transportation in Russian Asia.) Berlin, 1934. Pp. xi, 324; illus.
A careful survey of transport and communications in the USSR up to the beginning of the 1930s. Outdated, but useful for background materials.

Thomsen, Vilhelm Ludwig Peter. Turcica. Helsingfors: Societe finno ougrienne, 1916.
Articles on Turkic matters by a great older Turkologist.

Todzhikistoni-Surkh. Stalinabad.
Official newspaper of the Communist Party in Tadzhikistan. In Tadzhik. Much useful material.

Togzhanov, G. Kazakhskii kolonialnyi aul. (The Kazakh Colonial Aul.) Moscow, 1934. Pp. 109.

Statement by an official Soviet spokesman on the interpretation of the nature of Kazakh society. Important for its period.

Tolstov, Sergei Pavlovich. Po sledam drevnekhorezmiiskoi tsivilizatsii. (Exploring the Civilization of Ancient Khorezm.) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Moscow, 1948. Pp. 322; illus.; maps.

Archaeological discoveries in the Amu-Darya basin. Much interesting material on irrigation. Somewhat tendentious, but valuable data.

Tolstov, Sergei Pavlovich, ed. Biruni. Sbornik statei. (Al-Biruni. A Collection of Articles.) Moscow: Akad. Nauk SSSR. Otdelenie istorii i filosofii, 1950. Pp. 138.

A collection of articles by Soviet authors on al-Biruni, a significant Arabic writer and traveller of the 10th century.

Tolstov, Sergei Pavlovich and Zhdanko, T.A. Arkheologicheskie i Etnograficheskie raboty Khorezmskoi ekspeditsii 1945-1948. (Archaeological and Ethnographic Works of the Khorezmian Expedition of 1945-1948.) Moscow, 1952. Pp. 585.

An important publication on archaeology, physical anthropology, and ethnology of the Amu-Darya region. See Zadykhina, Sazonova, Zhdanko, Andrianov.

Tsentralnyi ispolnitelnyi komitet. Kirgizskaia Avtonomnaia Oblast. Kratkii obzor sovetskogo stroitelstva i narodnogo khoziaistva Kirgizii. (A Short Outline of Soviet Construction and Economy of Kirgizia.) Frunze, 1926. Pp. 30.

A brief survey of the economy of Kirgizia at the beginning of the Soviet period. Tendentious but useful.

Tumanovich, O. Turkmenistan i Turkmeny. (Turkmenistan and the Turkmens.) Ashkhabad-Poltoratsk, 1926. Pp. 102, v.

An early Soviet work on the history and ethnography of the Turkmens. Superficial, but useful.

Turchaninov, N.V. Naselenie Aziatskoi Rossii. Statisticheskii ocherk. (Population of Asiatic Russia. A Study in Statistics.) Aziatskaia Rossiia, Vol. 1, pp. 64-92. St. Petersburg: Pereselencheskoe Upravlenie, 1914.

A good survey of the population of Asiatic Russia prior to the Revolution. See following item and Aziatskaia Rossiia.

Turchaninov, N.V. Goroda Aziatskoi Rossii. (The Towns of Asiatic Russia.) Aziatskaia Rossiia, Vol. 1, pp. 285-360. St. Petersburg: Pereselencheskoe Upravlenie, 1914 a.

A pre-revolutionary survey; good background material, as part of the project on Asiatic Russia. See Aziatskaia Rossiia.

Turkestanskii krai. Rossiia. Vol. 19, 1913. See Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, ed.

Trever, K.V. et al., eds. Istoriia narodov
Uzbekistana. (History of the Peoples o
Uzbekistan.) Vol. 1, 1950. S.P. Tolst
et al., eds. Vol. 2, 1947. S.V. Bakhrushin et al., eds. Tashkent: Akad. Na
Uz. SSR.

A most compendious history of Central Asia
generally as well as of Uzbekistan. Th
series will eventually include a third
volume devoted to the Soviet period; vo
ume one goes from the earliest times to
the 15th century; volume two from the 1
century to the Revolution. Despite the
reflection of the then-current Soviet
view, an important collection. Volume
two was published before volume one.

Tsentralnoe upravlenie narodnokhoziaistvennog
ucheta SSSR. Kulturnoe stroitelstvo SSS
(Cultural Construction of the USSR.)
Moscow, 1930/34 and 1935.

Statistical handbook of education, librarie
other cultural materials. Valuable data

Tsentralnoe upravlenie narodnokhoziaistvennog
ucheta SSSR. Sotsialisticheskoe stroit
stvo SSSR. (Socialist Construction of
USSR.) Moscow, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938.

Statistical handbooks of the Soviet econom
demography, etc. Valuable information.

Turkmenskaia Iskra. Ashkhabad, 1924-
The official Party newspaper for Turkmenia. In Russian. Perhaps the single most important source for the current scene in Turkmenia.

Tursun, Parda. Uchitel. (The Teacher; novel.) V. Smirnovaia, transl. Moscow, 1951. Pp. 393.
Russian translation of an Uzbek novel about a teacher in the Soviet period. Stylized and doctrinaire.

Tynyshpaev, M. Istoricheskaia spravka i plemennoi sostav korennogo naseleniia Tashkentskogo uezda. (Historical Reference and Tribal Composition of the Native Population of the Tashkent District.) Trudy Obshchestva Izucheniia Kazakstana. Otdel Istorii i Etnografii. Vol. 7, No. 2. Kzyl-Orda, 1926. Pp. 12.
A survey of the peoples around Tashkent by a Kazakh. Useful material.

Tynyshpaev, M. Kirgiz-kazaki v 17 i 18 vekakh. (The Kirgiz-Kazakhs in the 17th and 18th Centuries.) Trudy Obshchestva Izucheniia Kazakstana. Otdel Istorii i Etnografii. Vol. 7, No. 2. Kzyl-Orda, 1926 a. Pp. 14.
A contribution to the history of the Kazakhs. Valuable data.

Tynyshpaev, M. Koksuiskie razvaliny i gorod Kailak (Koilyk). (Ruins on the Koksu and the Town of Kailak (Koilyk).) Trudy Obshchestva Izucheniia Kazakstana. Otdel Istorii i Etnografii. Vol. 7, No. 2. Kzyl-Orda, 1926 b. Pp. 8.
A contribution to the history of Central Asia.

Tynyshpaev, M. Ak-Taban-Shubryndy. In A.E. Shmidt and E.K. Betger, eds. V.V. Bartoldu. Pp. 57-68. Tashkent, 1927.
A former Kazakh intellectual leader on a subject of Kazakh history. Most interesting and useful.

Ujfalvy de Mezö-Kövesd, Ch. E. de. Le Kohistan, le Ferghanah et Kouldja. (Kohistan, Fergana and Kulja.) Paris, 1878. Pp. 184.
A Hungarian traveller and scholar of the 19th century has made an important contribution to the history, ethnography, and demography of Central Asia.

Ujfalvy de Mezö-Kövesd, Ch. E. de. Le Syr-Daria, le Zarafchane, le Pays des Sept-rivières et la Sibérie-Occidentale. (Syr-Darya, Zarafshan, Semirechye and Western Siberia.) Paris, 1879. Pp. 208.
See preceding item. Together these two volumes provide an excellent survey of these parts of Central Asia.

Ujfalvy de Mezo-Kovesd, Ch. E. de. Les Aryens au nord et au sud de l'Hindou-Kouch. (The Aryans North and South of the Hindu-Kush.) Paris, 1896. Pp. xv, 488.

Largely a library research on the Mountain Tadzhiks. Much valuable material by a good scholar.

Ulug-Zade, Z. Literature of Tadjikistan. Soviet Literature, 1950, No. 1.

A brief survey of Tadzhik literature by a Tadzhik poet. Tendentious but useful.

Uzbekistan. Akad. Nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Institut Ekonomiki. Tashkent, 1950. Pp. 300.

A good, broad-gauge survey of Uzbekistan; one of the best coverages of its kind, despite Party doctrine. Much valuable information.

Valikhanov, Chokan Chingisovich. Sochineniia. (Collected Works.) Zapiski I.R.G.O. po Otdeleniiu Etnografii. Vol. 29, pp. xlvi, 532, xxxii. St. Petersburg, 1904.

A Kazakh scholar and explorer of the 19th century has left behind an invaluable collection of papers and sketches gathered into this volume.

Vambery, Arminius. Travels in Central Asia. London, 1864. Pp. xvii, 443; illus.

A Hungarian traveller and scholar of the 19th century describes his travels in Central Asia after a forced sojourn there. Interesting, somewhat superficial.

Vambery, Armin (Arminius). History of Bokhara from the Earliest Period down to the Present. 2nd ed., London, 1873. Pp. xxxv, 419.

One of the first histories of Central Asia by a European. (See preceding item.) Despite errors, it is a good history, and still useful.

Vasilev, P.A. Tadzhikistan. Stalinabad, 1947. Pp. 185; map.

A good survey volume of the republic, one of a series of such survey volumes. Many valuable data, despite propaganda in presentation.

Vasileva, G.P. Turkmeny-Nokhurli. (The Turkmens-Nokhurli.) Sredneariatskii etnograficheskii Sbornik. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Trudy Instituta Etnografii. N.S., Vol. 21, pp. 82-216. Moscow, 1954.

An ethnographic description by a Soviet student of a little known Turkmen community near the Iranian border. Many valuable items of information.

Veliaminov-Zernov, Vladimir Vladimirovich. Izsledovanie o kasimovskikh tsariakh i tsarevichakh. (A Study on the Kasimov Kings and Princes.) 4 vols. St. Petersburg, 1863-87.

A fundamental source on the history of the Kazan Tatars and the successors to the Golden Horde by a great 19th century scholar.

Veliaminof-Zernof, V. de (Veliaminov-Zernov, Vladimir Vladimirovich). Dictionnaire Djaghatai-Turc. (Chagatai-Turkish Dictionary.) St. Petersburg, 1869. Pp. 27, 422.

A dictionary of the medieval Turkic language by a great 19th century Russian scholar.

Vestnik Sviazi. (Journal of Communications.) Moscow, 1941-

The official Soviet journal on Communications. Often contains interesting data on radio.

Viatkin, Mikhail Porfirevich. Ocherki po istorii Kazakhskoi SSR. (Studies in the History of the Kazakh SSR.) Moscow, OGIZ, 1941. Pp. 364.

A Soviet historian on the history of the Kazakhs to 1870. Viatkin is a known authority, but this book is tendentious.

Viatkin, Mikhail Porfirevich. Batyr Srym. (Batyr Srym.) Akad. Nauk SSSR. Institut Istorii. Moscow, Leningrad, 1947. Pp. 389.

A solid historical work on the late 18th century Kazakh leader by a known authority. Somewhat tendentious, but an important work.

Vinnikov, Ia. R. Novyi byt turkmenskikh kolkhozov Maryiskoi oblasti. (The New Life in the Turkmen Collective Farms of the Mary Oblast.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1950. No. 1, pp. 82-91.
An ethnographic account of a Turkmen farming community. Some material on culture change under the Soviets.

Vinnikov, Ia. R. Beludzhi Turkmenskoi SSR. (The Beludzhi of the Turkmen SSR.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1952. No. 1, pp. 85-103.
An ethnographic account of a people originally from Pakistan, now inhabiting southern Turkmenia. Much useful material.

Vinnikov, Ia. R. Sotsialisticheskoe pereustroistvo khoziaistva i byta Daikhan Maryiskoi oblasti Turkmenskoi SSR. (The Socialist Transformation of the Economy and Life of the Daikhans in the Mary Oblast of the Turkmen SSR.) Sredneaziatskii Etnograficheskii Sbornik. Vol. 1, pp. 3-81. Trudy Instituta Etnografii, 1954.
A detailed ethnographic account of a people of a southern Turkmenia under conditions of culture change in the present period.

Vitkovich, Viktor. A Tour of Soviet Uzbekistan. Transl. from the Russian. Moscow: Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1954. Pp. 246; illus.
A journalistic description of life in Uzbekistan under the Soviets. Follows Party line, but contains some useful data.

Voeikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich. Le Turkestan Russe. (Russian Turkestan.) Paris, 1914. Pp. xii, 360, xvi; fold. map.
A useful background study of Turkestan prior to World War I, by a Russian official.

Volin, Lazar. A Survey of Soviet Russian Agriculture. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951. Pp. viii, 194; maps.
An excellent short study of Soviet agriculture by an economist in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Volin, Lazar. The New Battle for Grain in Soviet Russia. Foreign Agriculture. Vol. 8, No. 11, pp. 194-199. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951 a.
A report on the grain problem in the Soviet Union, including production in Central Asia. By a U.S. Govt. agricultural expert.

Volkov, E.Z. Dinamika naseleniia SSSR za vosemdesiat let. (Dynamics of the Population of the USSR for the past eighty years.) Moscow, 1930. Pp. 272.
A study of demographic trends in Russia. Useful material.

Voprosy Istorii. 1926, No. 1, pp. 75-80. O patriarkhalno-feodalnykh otnosheniiakh u kochevykh narodov. (On Patriarchal-Feudal Relations among Nomadic Peoples.)
The results of a discussion by Soviet scholars in evolving a new Party line on the history and society of Central Asia. See also Chekhovich 1956; Zlatkin 1955.

Vosstanie 1916 g. v Kazakhstane. See Suleimenov, B.S., ed.

Vsesoiuznaia perepis naseleniia 1926 goda. (All-Union Census of 1926.) 56 vols. Moscow: Tsentralnoe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie SSSR, 1927-1931.

A major collection of census materials. The only complete census publication of the Soviet Union. No comparable publication since then. Highly useful even at present.

Vsia sredniaia Aziia. Spravochnaia kniga na 1926 khoz. god. (All Central Asia. Reference Book for the Fiscal Year 1926.) Tashkent, 1926. Pp. 743.

A most important collection of materials on Central Asia at the beginning of the Soviet period. Highly useful today, as background.

Weil, Maurice Henri. La Tourkmenie et les Tourkmenes. (Turkmenia and the Turkmens.) Paris, 1880. Pp. 112; maps.

A French account of the Russian conquest of Turkmenia, prepared at the time on the basis of Russian official sources.

Wittfogel, Karl August and Feng, Chia-sheng. History of Chinese Society: Liao, 907-1125. Philadelphia, American Philosophical Society. New York, 1949. Pp. xv, 752; illus.; maps.

Historical account of a Chinese dynasty which also had deep connections with Central Asia. Includes much original materials in translation from the Chinese.

Wood, H. The Shores of Lake Aral. London, 1876.
A 19th century British account of Russian Central Asia. Superficial but useful.

Wright, George Frederick. Asiatic Russia. New York, 1902. 2 vols; maps.
An American account of Asiatic Russia under the Tsars; much useful information contained in it.

Zadykhina, K.L. Uzbeki delty Amu-Daryi. (The Uzbeks of the Amu-Darya delta.) In S.P. Tolstov, ed. Trudy Khorezmskoi Arkheologo-etnograficheskoi Ekspeditsii. Pp. 319-426. Moscow: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1952. ✓
An ethnographic account of the Uzbeks under conditions of culture change. Good accont of social relations and of material culture.

Zakhidov, V. Velikii uzbekskii poet i myslitel Alisher Navoi. (The Great Uzbek Poet and Thinker Alisher Navoi.) Tashkent: Izd. Akad. Nauk Uz. SSR, 1948. Pp. 33.
An appreciation of the medieval Turkic poet by a modern Uzbek, reflecting the then current Soviet thought.

Zenkovsky, Serge A. Kulturkampf in Pre-Revolutionary Central Asia. The American Slavic and East European Review. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. Vol. 14, pp. 15-41.
A historical study of Central Asia in Tsarist times. The article presents useful data.

Zhachev, I.I. Za dalneishee razvitie promyshlennosti tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia Kazakhskoi SSR. (Toward Further Development of the Consumer Goods Industry of the Kazakh SSR.) Legkaia Promyshlennost. No. 1, pp. 11-13. Moscow, 1954.

Materials on the consumer goods production in Kazakhstan in a short survey.

Zhdanko, T.A. Byt karakalpakskogo kolkhoznogo aula. (Life in a Karakalpak Collective Aul.) Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1949. No. 2, pp. 35-58.

An ethnographic account of Karakalpak culture change by a Soviet ethnographer. Much useful material; strong on material culture.

Zhdanko, T.A. Ocherki istoricheskoi etnografii Karakalpakov. (Studies on the Historical Ethnography of the Karakalpaks.) Rodoplemennaia struktura i rasselenie v xix-nachala xx veka. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Trudy Instituta Etnografii. N.s. Vol. 9. Moscow-Leningrad, 1950. Pp. 170.

A contribution to the ethno-history of the Karakalpaks by a Soviet authority. Much material on social organization, especially kinship. Highly useful.

Zhirmunskii, V.M. and Zafirov, Kh.T. Uzbekskii narodnyi geroicheskii epos. (Uzbek National Heroic Epic.) Moscow, 1947. Pp. 518; ports.

A study of Uzbek folk poetry by a Russian and an Uzbek scholar. The work has been sharply criticized by the Soviet specialists for its presentation. But it is a good, scholarly study of the subject.

Zlatkin, I.Ia. K voprosu o sushchnosti patriarkhalno-feodalnykh otnoshenii u kochevykh narodov. (On the Question of the Essence of the Patriarchal-Feudal Relations among Nomadic Peoples.) Voprosy Istorii. 1955, No. 4, pp. 72-80.

Part of a controversy in the current Soviet literature on the revaluation of the society and history of Central Asia. See also Voprosy Istorii 1956, Chekhovich 1956.

GLOSSARY

	Page
Adat	501
Adjine	222
Adyr	81
Afganets	64
Akhun	426
Aksakal	415
Akyn	426
Albosta	222
Alash	169
Alp	427
Arvokh	221
Aryk	72
Aul	327
Aurak	220
Avrak	220
Bagsha	521

Bagsy 426
Bai 427
Bakhshi 522
Bakshi 521
Barkhan 70
Batyr 35
Beg 13
Begship 146
Bida 501
Bii 130
Bogara 367
Black Bone 355
Chachvan 529
Chaikhana 398
Chernozem 57
Concilium 15
Corvée 15
Diknishin 135

Div	522
Divan	143
Djirau	425
Djirov	425
Druzhba narodov	424
Duvana	504
Dzhemshop	310
Ebe	64
Feldsher	649
Feudal-bai	368
Foehn	82
Garmsil	155
Ghazna	165
Gubernia	177
Guza	963
Hadith	509
Homo consanguineus	99
Homo politicus	99

Jüz 140
Jyr 434
Kala 163
Kalym 540
Karakul 977
Kharadj 144
Khoziaistvo 390
Kirk kyz 127
Kishlak 76
Kishlaknishin 135
Knigonosha 579
Knizhtorg 578
Kolkhoz 325, 910
Krasnaya yurta 570
Kshi jüz 140
Kumys 689
Kurdyuk 977
Manap 356
Medresse 517

Melkosopochnik 57
Memleke 143
Milk 144
Orda 139
Orta jüz 140
Parandja 395
Perovod s podstrochnika 576
Polyn 59
Radiotochki 562
Raskolniki 534
Sakhranishin 135
Sharia(t) 510
Sierozem 11
Solonchak 44
Solonetz 59
Sovkhoz 325, 912, 913
Stanitzy 162

Sukhovey 55
Takyr 68
TOZ 910
Tugay 45
Ulu jüz 140
Ulus 128
Ushr 144
Uran 407
Uzly 563
Wakf 53
Wergeld 30
White bone 355
Yasak 121
Yurt 435
Yüz 140

Abbreviations

AO - Autonomous Oblast

CC - Central Committee

CP - Communist Party

CPSU - Communist Party, Soviet Union

GBAO - Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
Kara - Karakalpak ASSR (Karakalpakia)
Kaz - Kazakh SSR (Kazakhstan)
Kir - Kirgiz SSR (Kirgizia)
Tadzh - Tadzhik SSR (Tadzhikistan)
Turk - Turkmen SSR (Turkmenia)
Uz - Uzbek SSR (Uzbekistan)

MGB - Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (Ministry of State Security)
MTS - Machine Tractor Station
MVD - Ministerstvo Vnutrennykh Del (Ministry of Internal Affairs)
n.a. - Data not available
NKGB - See MGB
MLVD - See MVD

Rep. J. - under republic jurisdiction
Obl. J. - under oblast jurisdiction
Ray. J. - under rayon jurisdiction

VUZ - Vysshoe Uchebnoe Zavedenie (Higher Educational Establishment)

YCL - Young Communist League (Komsomol)

1955 March 22, Apri
1956 Jan. 28, March 7.

Konstitutsii, 19

Pravda Vos
194

HECK
BINDER
Bound-To-
NOV
MANCHESTER,

1955 March 22, Apri
1956 Jan. 28, March 7.

Konstitutsii, 19

Pravda Vo
19

HECK
BINDER
Bound-To-
NOV
N. MANCHESTER,

3 0000 061 605 410